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# The Bombay Chronicle

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Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

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VOL. XII NO. 196 BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.*

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| | Local | Mofussil | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
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| Monthly .. | ,, 3 | ,, 3/8 | ,, 4 |

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SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1282.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSELLES.

All Passengers are required to be in posession of Passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23rd Aug. | NALDERA .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 30th ,, | NARKUNDA .. | .. | 16,227 |
| 6th Sept. | MACEDONIA .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 13th ,, | NALDERA .. | .. | 15,993 |
| 20th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MONGOLIAx .. | 16,385 |
| 27th ,, | MACEDONIA .. | .. | 11,089 |
| 4th Oct. | DELTA .. | KAISAR-I-HIND* .. | 11,430 |
| 11th ,, | CHINA .. | .. | 7,952 |
| 18th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MOLDAVIAx .. | 16,277 |
| 25th ,, | CALEDONIA .. | .. | 7,622 |
| 1st Nov. | DELTA .. | MOREA* .. | 10,911 |
| 8th ,, | NARKUNDA .. | .. | 16,227 |
| 15th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MOOLTANx .. | 20,847 |
| 22nd ,, | NALDERA .. | .. | 15,993 |
| 29th ,, | DELTA .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 6th Dec. | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | .. | 11,430 |
| 13th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 20th ,, | CHINA .. | .. | 7,952 |
| 27th ,, | DELTA .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 1925 3rd Jan. | CALEDONIA .. | .. | 7,622 |
| 10th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MONGOLIAx .. | 16,385 |
| 17th ,, | NARKUNDA .. | .. | 16,227 |
| 24th ,, | DELTA .. | MACEDONIA* .. | 11,089 |
| 31st ,, | NALDERA .. | .. | 15,993 |
| 7th Feb. | DONGOLA .. | MOLDAVIAx .. | 16,277 |
| 14th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | .. | 11,430 |
| 21st ,, | DELTA .. | MOREA* .. | 10,911 |
| 28th ,, | CHONA .. | .. | 7,952 |
| 7th March | DONGOLA .. | MOOLTAN x .. | 20,847 |
| 14th ,, | CALEDONIA .. | .. | 7,622 |
| 21st ,, | DELTA .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 25th ,, | DEVANHA@ .. | Extra Steamer .. | 8,092 |
| 28th ,, | NARKUNDA .. | .. | 16,227 |
| 4th April | DONGOLA .. | MALOJA x .. | 20,837 |
| 11th ,, | NALDERA .. | .. | 15,993 |
| 18th ,, | DELTA .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 25th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | .. | 11,430 |

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

| | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|
| First Saloon | £ 63 & £ 62 | £ 60 & 56 |
| Second ,, | ,, 52 | ,, 48 |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd Aug. | MARGHA .. .. | 8,258 |
| 5th Sept. | MALDA .. .. | 8,965 |
| 26th ,, | MULBERA .. .. | 9,100 |
| 17th Oct. | DURENDA* .. | 7,241 |
| 31st ,, | MORVADA .. | 8,193 |
| 14th Nov. | MERKARA .. | 8,285 |
| 28th ,, | MANELA .. .. | 8,302 |
| 12th Dec. | MARGHA .. .. | 8,258 |
| 26th ,, | DOMALA .. .. | 8,441 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILING BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connects at Colombo for Australia with |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Aug. | SOUDAN .. | 6,669 | MOLDAVIA |
| 26th Sept. | SICILIA .. | 6,813 | MOOLTAN |
| 14th Oct. | SARDINIA | 6,813 | MALOJA |
| 11th Nov. | SOUDAN .. | 6,696 | MOGOLIA |
| 9th Dec. | SICILIA .. | 6,813 | MOLDAVIA |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 20th Aug. .. | BARPETA.. | Busreh via. Karachi & P. Gulf Ports. 10 a.m. |
| 20th ,, .. | KARAPARA | East & S. Africa. 4-15 p.m. |
| 22nd ,, .. | VARSOVA.. | Busreh via Karachi |

B. I. sailings to Karachi, via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be drect sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

## SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morioka-Maru. | S. Kame-yama | 4469 | 19th Aug. | 31st Aug. |
| Nagato Maru. | Y. Keto-ril | 5901 | 28th ,, | 11th Sept. |
| †Aki Maru. | K. Oka moto | 6023 | 15th Sept. | 29th ,, |
| Tokushi-ma Maru. | N. Somi-yama | 5697 | 28th ,, | 12th Oct. |

* Passenger Accommodation.
†Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For: | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | 3rd with food | Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore .. | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong .. | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai .. | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe .... | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. :—20279; Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

O.S.K. LINE
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Amur Maru | M. Sekijo | 7770 | 13th Aug. | 27th |
| *Alps Maru | S. Kametaka | 7790 | 5th Augs | 8th Sept. |
| *Celebes Maru | N. Kurimura | 5863 | 10th Sept. | 24th Sept. |
| *Honolulu Maru | R. Yamanoi | 5750 | 21st Sept. | 5th Oct. |
| *Honolulu Maru | J. Kojima | 5864 | 25th Sept. | 9th Oct |

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

## BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER ..... $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Hongkong | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Saigon |
| Batavia | Johore | San Francisco |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Canton | KualaLumpur | Singapore |
| Chefoo | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sungei Patani |
| Darien | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Haiphong | New York | Vladivostock |
| Hamburg | Peking | Yokio |
| Harbin | Penang | Yokohama |
| Hankow | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. G. S. FORSYTH,
Agent

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
12, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... | 66,00,000 |
| 2. Policies actually issued during the year ..... | 58,50,000 |
| 3. Annual income exceeds ..... | 12,00,000 |
| 4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23 ..... | 2,00,00,000 |
| 5. Accumulated Fund ..... | 50,00,000 |
| 6. Claims paid about ..... | 38,00,000 |

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay:
MUJMUDAR & CO.,
40, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara.
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F90,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds ..... 42,429,151 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Semarang | Djember | Pekalongan |
| Sourabaya | Djocja | Pontianak |
| Modan | Kota Radja | Solo |
| Bandjermasin | Macassar | Tegal |
| Bandoeng | Padang | Tjilatjap |
| Cheribon | Palembang | Weltevreden |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEADOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## INSURANCE.

The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd
10, NISBET ROAD, LAHORE.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, of 1913 on 28th March, 1924.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. .. Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100, each.
Payable as follows:—
Rs. 5, on application. Rs. 5, on allotment.
The balance payable if at all called, as per terms in the body of the prospectus:
OVER 6 LAKHS WORTH OF SHARES ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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3. RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Barat-Law, Jullunder.
4. RAI BAHADUR LALA DHANPAT RAI, M.L.C., Chairman, Board of Directors, The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore.
5. LALA DEWAN CHAND, M.L.C., Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. NIHAL CHAND SIKRI, M.L.C., McLeod Road, Lahore.
7. PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Lahore, (Managing Director).

Share Prospectus and all other information can be had from the Head-Office of Company
Has met with extraordinary and unprecedented success.
OVER 100 PROPOSALS FOR POLICIES OF Value over
THREE LAKHS Received in FIRST MONTH of Working
Denoting
Unbounded enthusiasm in the public. Strict economy and perfect honesty guaranteed.
LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED.
Rates moderate, Prompt attention, Liberal treatment. All vexatious conditions removed. NON-FORFEITABILITY AND INDISPUTABILITY SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR COMPANY.
Prospectus and terms can be had on application.
Applications for Agencies from influential and responsible persons invited to:
S. A. MALVI & CO., Chief Agents for the Bombay Presidency, 25, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Managing Director.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
/Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES
BELL & Co., Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS.
Branches:—Lalbag—Bombay Poona, Ahamadnagar, Belgaum, Hubli, Sholapur, Bijapur, Kolhapur, Sangli, Balsar, Nasik and Etc.
V. V. THAKUR,
Managing Director.
BELL & CO., LTD. BOMBAY 2

THE KETKAR'S ART INSTITUTE,
GIRGAUM ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
DRAWING, PAINTING & ARCHITECTURE.
Students will be prepared for the Government Examinations of the Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay Time: 7-30 to 9-30 A. M. For particulars see personally
PRINCIPAL.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?
You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality, gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cures the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing
THE
LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA.)

J.V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments; Etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for the Labour Union, Ahmedabad, HINDU and MOSLEM GRADUATES with a spirit of Social Service, starting pay Rs. 60. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Labour Union Office, Ahmedabad.
A 20451

WANTED—MARATHI GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE LADY TEACHER for Indian Education Society's Girls' School, Dadar. Apply stating terms to SUPERINTENDENT.
A R11012

WANTED—CERTIFIED FIRST CLASS ENGINEER to take charge of a Steam Engine with Boilers and an Electric Generator with Motors. Apply Box No. 447, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20455

WANTED—DOCTORS, ENGINEERS and MANAGERS for high posts in Native States. State terms. Apply with photos and 4 annas stamps to Box No. 448, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11008

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our most attractive Metal Toys painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 3. Sample Outfit containing about 250 Toys, Rs. 30. Postage or freight free. Illustrated catalogue for four annas stamps. Also, endless varieties of German Toys and Dolls. Sample consignment from Rs. 25 upwards (free delivery). Write to THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp Karachi.
A R11011

WANTED—An experienced and competent (1) one SPINNING MASTER to take charge of a large Spinning Department from Blow Room to Ring Spinning, must be thoroughly practical and prepared to erect and set machinery, salary according to qualifications not under Rs. 700; (2) one WEAVING MASTER, must be a good Sizer, salary according to qualifications not under Rs. 600. Applications will be treated as fully confidential. Apply with full particulars, copies of testimonials and terms to Box No. 449, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11013

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—SHOPS at Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, "Anand-Kanan," Chowpaty Road.
C R10998

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

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### LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. Charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane, Saikia, CALCUTTA.

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### PLANTA FRUIT VINEGAR.

BEST in KITCHEN
BEST for PICKLES
BEST on TABLE

(N.B.—For Pickles add equal amount of water.)

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO.,
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T T

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS of famous Bhagalpuri Silks, Bafta, Taesars—make durable and graceful coats—for all seasons. GHOSONS, Mosak-chawk, BHAGALPUR.
T R11004

PURE DURABLE FANCY SILKS charges moderate, samples sent on receipts of two annas Postages THE S. S. TANDON SILK WEAVING FACTORY, Shahjahanpore, U. P.
T R10996

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED— A CAPITALIST to start a Spinning and Weaving Company in a big cotton centre in Southern District of Madras Presidency. He must take up the Managing Agents post and invest at least Five Lakhs of Rupees. Further particulars Please correspond to:—Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R10995

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A VERTICAL BOILER, 125 to 150 lbs. pressure and a Three rolls, Calendar, new or second hand in working order. MEMUDJEE ALIJEE, Panchpipli, AHMEDABAD.
K R11009

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and subsequent insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

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THE BOMBAY UNITED MILLS, LD.
(In Liquidation).

LOST OR MISLAID.

IN respect of three ordinary shares Nos. 4209, 3290, and 4023 of the Bombay United Mills Ld. (In Liquidation) in the name of Choksi Mulchand Jethabhai have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the above shares should be notified within ten days to the Registered office of the Company, Laxmi Building, 42, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay, or to M. J. Choksi, c/o Choksi Gordhandas Ranchhoddas Bhegat's Shop, Khara Kuva, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovenamed owner.
C R11014

### NOTICE.

OPEN AUCTION for sale of harda (myrabolam) farm of Supa Range of Kanara Western Division will be held in Conservator of Forests S.C.'s office at Dharwar at 3 p.m. on 5th September, 1924.

J. L. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer, W.D. Kanara.
Karwar, 14-8-1924.
C20457

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### LOST

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 4 shares of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Ltd., as detailed below now standing in the name of Ramchandra Laxman Mone by whom they have not been endorsed have been recently STOLEN, LOST or DESTROYED. An application is being made by the executors of the late Ramchandra Mone to the Company to issue duplicates of these shares to the Proprietor and a notice has already been given to the Company about their loss.

| No of shares | Face value | Name of holder. |
|---|---|---|
| 111034 | Rs. 125 (Rs 50 paid) | Ramchandra Laxman Mone |
| 111035 | " " | " |
| 111036 | " " | " |
| 111037 | " " | " |

Dated this 16th day of August, 1924.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the executors of the late Ramchandra Laxman Mone.
C30453

### THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST MAY, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 1st May, 1912, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 9th day of October, 1924, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Fergusson Road from Tulsi Pipe Line eastwards to the toe of the Fergusson Road approach.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1924.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
C20454

### UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 19th August, 1924.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES Nos. 243-710 and 827-890 are requested to be present in the Convocation Hall at 4-30 p.m. punctually, to robe and have their places assigned them. Candidates Nos. 1—242, 711—826, 891—961 and all the lady candidates are requested to be in attendance at the University Library Building at the same time.

2. Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library not later than 5-30 p.m.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Convocation Hall not later than 5-40 p.m. Admission cards must be shown at the main entrance to the Hall.

By order:—

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 13th August, 1924.
C 20430

### BREACHES ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A FRESH BREACH of about 44 feet wide occurred on Saturday at about mile 752 between Bharatpur and Pingora, which will occasion further delay in restoring through communication over the B. B. & C. I. Railway between Bombay and Delhi.

The breach at mile 692 between Gangapur and Pilauda, has since been repaired, and the position to-day is that there are two breaches between Bayana and Bharatpur, and, until one or other of these is repaired, transhipment is impossible.

It is hoped to repair one of these breaches by the 19th or 20th, when passengers will be transhipped.

Until such time as transhipment is possible the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mails are being diverted via Kotah, Bina, Agra and Muttra, and all other Down trains are terminating at Bayana, and restarting from there as Up trains.

It is hoped to restore through communication by the end of this week.

The breach between Bayana and Band Bareta on the Agra Bayana branch will probably be repaired by the 21st, until which time the service is suspended.
C20460

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST CLASS SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT THANA.

Regular Darkhast No. 14 of 1924.

The SALSETTE CATHOLIC CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SACIETY, LTD., ..... Judgment-Creditors.

vs.

(1) ALEX FRANCIS RAYALON, (2) Mrs. MARY MARGARET RAYEN (3) Mrs. A. CARDOZ Judgment-Debtors.

THE following property will be sold by Public Auction by the Court on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1924, at 12 noon, at the Court-house, Thana, in execution of the decree against the Judgment-debtors.

PROPERTY.—All that piece or parcel of land measuring 555 square yards with the house and tenements standing thereon situated in Colwad, Chapel Road, Bandra in the Bombay Suburban district bearing City Survey No. 52 and Municipal No. 89 and bounded as follows:—

On the North by a public Nulla and beyond that by the premises belonging to Michael Gomes.

On the East by the Bandra Creek.

On the South by the property belonging to Mrs. Anne Theresa Gomes.

On the West by the Chapel Road.

D. N. WANDRAKAR,
Pleader for the Judgment-Creditors.

First Class Sub Judge's Court,
Thana, 13th August, 1924.
R10999

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'able Court on TUESDAY the 16th day of September, 1924, at the hour of halfpast four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New No. 1806, New Survey No., 216 and Cadastral Survey No. 1883, Kalbadevi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3695, Street No. 58, New Street No. 85, and in the books of the Fagandar as No. 6 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Devji Nansey, on or towards the West and South by the property of Narayen Shamji and on or towards the North by Cavel Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated, this 1st day of August, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C20429

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOPAL BARIK MISTRY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately; residing at Bhoiwady, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, a Carpenter in the office of the Superintendent of Carriage and Wagon Department of the Matunga Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway. ..... Deceased.

GANGABAI, widow of Gopal Barik Mistry, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Naigam, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventh day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,

The 7th day of August, 1924.

Messrs. RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20462

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of PURSHOTTUM GOPALDAS, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, an employee as a Cotton Purchasing Agent in the service of Messrs. Pestonji Dorabji Pande. ..... Deceased

(1) Bai RAMCOOVERBAI, widow of Purshottum Gopaldas; of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Modikhana, within the Fort. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 15th day of August, 1924.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHHODDAS AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20463

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Notice appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 16th instant, under the signature of the Bombay Surgical Co., alleging that our client Mr. KRISHNAPPA TALAWAR has retired from the 15th instant from the said Company, we are instructed by our client to deny that statement as false and to inform the public that our said client is the only active partner of the said firm in Bombay, the other active partner Mr. K. T. Alwa being in Germany on the firm's business and expected to return to Bombay early in September. Our client further says that the said Notice has been got published by the sleeping partners of the said firm Captain Gulam Ahmed and Mr. Rustomji B. Shroff and the working associate Mr. V. A. Vaidya, who by undue influence fraud and coercion on the 15th instant got our client to sign a document whereby he purported to retire from the said firm, but which document is null and void against our client. The public are therefore warned against dealing with the said Capatin Gulam Ahmed and Mr. Rustomji B. Shroff, who have no right to manage the said business and which right belongs to our said client Mr. Krishnappa Talwar only.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1924.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA AND CO.
Attorneys for Mr. Krishnappa Talwar, the only active Managing Partner of the firm of The Bombay Surgical Co.
20458

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

M. G. RAMACHANDRARAO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, Contributory of the abovenamed company. ..... Petitioner

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 11th day of August, 1924, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla on behalf of the Petitioner abovenamed and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before his Lordship in Chambers on the 12th day of September, 1924 at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.) and pending the hearing and final disposal of the said Petition N. H. Moos, Esqr., has been appointed Provisional Liquidator of the assets of the said Company and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the said act should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the Regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1924.

RUSTOMJI AND GINWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort.
C20461

## AUCTION SALES.

### MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25182.

AUCTION SALE OF LATEST TYPE MADE TO-ORDER TEAK, BLACK AND REAL MAHOGANISED / HIGHLY POLISHED DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOMS FURNITURE, SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO BY CHAPPELL PIANO PLAYER, ARTISTIC SOLID MARBLE FIGURES AND PILLARS, CASHMIR CARVED WRITING TABLES SIDEBOARD, TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES FOLDING SCREENS, LONG CHIVAL GLASS, GRAMOPHONE, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATED WARE, ETC.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.).

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 44A, Wodehouse Road, next to Cleave House, Colaba of latest type made-to-order carved and plain household furniture, consisting of oval sliding dining table, 6 Jacobian arm chairs, Fancy large mirror back and Cashmir carved, sideboards, dinner wagon, rich tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, mirror back cabinets, cottage piano by Chappell with player, show cases, gramophone, Cashmir carved ladies' and office tables, book cases, carpets artistic solid marble figures and pillars, music teapoys, solid iron beds, mirror and panelled door almyrahs, ladies' chival dressing tables to match cloth and gown press, chest of drawers, mirror back hat-stand, boot and towel stands, marble tables, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery, plated ware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues will be published.

Property of a European gentleman.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th August, 1924.

### MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers.
87, Apollo St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LATEST MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOM FURNITURES BY ROBERTS, DEOJI KANJI AND WIMBRIDGE, SINGER SEWING MACHINES, LARGE SIZE GODREJ SAFES, ROLL TOP TABLE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 10-30 a.m (S. T.). Messrs. BYREN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Road, opposite Colaba Station, valuable made-to-order household furniture, comprising of handsome sliding dining tables, artistic chairs to match (black wood) dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, handsome sideboards, large meatsafes, The latest type of Chesterfield suites, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, rich cabinets, full iron framed sweet toned Cottage piano (by Winkleman), roll top desks, single and double bedsteads, Chival mirrored almyrahs, wash-hand tables, Godrej safe, etc., rich crockery plated and glass ware.

The property of an European gentleman proceeding Home.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th August, 1924.
C20433

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE RIGHT TITLE INTEREST AND EQUITY OF REDEMPTION OF HAJI NURMAHOMED HAJI ISMAIL NOORANI IN HAINES ROAD PROPERTY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Attorneys for Messrs. Keshavlal Punjaram, Nenamal Bhimandas and Salemahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani, trustees under the agreement and the Equitable Mortgage, dated the 31st day of March, 1922 and the 14th day of July, 1922, and in pursuance of the directions in the consent Decree dated 11th day of December, 1923, in Suit No. 3445 of 1922 in which Rukhiabai and another were the plaintiffs and Haji Nur-Mahomed Haji Esmail Nurani and others were the defendants the sale subject to the first mortgage, dated the 31st day of May, 1922, made between Haji Noormahomed Haji Esmail Noorani of the first part, The Bank of India, Ltd., of the second part, the Eastern Bank, Ltd., of the third part, the Central Bank of India, Ltd., of the fourth part and the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., of the fifth part. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will to-day TUESDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of Haji Noormahomed Haji Ismail Noorani in.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate near Byculla Tank fronting on the West side of the Haines Road containing by admeasurement 1720 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 302 New No. 13822 Old Survey No. 348 and New Survey No. 34475 Cadastral Survey No. 1830 together with the market and range of buildings erected thereon assessed by Municipality under Ward Nos. 4348 (1) and (2), 4349, 4350 (1) and (2) Street Nos. 133, 134 (a), 162, 14, 1, 164 to 166 (A), 172 and 1 and bounded on the North and East by the Haines Road, on the West by the property formerly used as water channel now of the Vendor, on the South by a triangular shaped piece of property formerly of the Improvement Trust now of the Vendor which said premises are more particularly described in the plan annexed to an Indenture of conveyance dated the 15th day of February, 1910 and expressed to the made between R. D. Sethna of the one part and the Vendor of the other part and which said Indenture was registered in the books of the Sub-Registrar under No. 596A, at pages 161 to 166 Vol, 1742 of book No. 1.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land triangular in shape containing an area 143 square yards or thereabouts formerly being a portion of the East Agripada South Estate of the Improvement Trust situate in Tank Takhady Street bounded on the North East by the property of the Vendor formerly described, on the South by the Tank Pakhady Street and on the West by the property next herein described and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2/3475 and Cadastral Survey No. 1840 and which premises form a portion of the premises assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4271 Street No. 43 and which premises are delineated on a plan drawn on an Indenture of Conveyance dated the 24th day of August 1920 and expressed to be made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and the Vendor of the other part which Indenture is registered in the Books of Sub-Registrar of Bombay under No. 4564 at pages 23 to 32 Volume 2827 of Book No. 1.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of land containing an area of 205 square yards or thereabouts formerly also a portion of the said Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust situate in the Tank Pakhady Street aforesaid bounded on the East partly by the property in the occupation of the Vendor and partly by the property secondly described, on the South by the Tank Pakhady Street, on the West by the property of the Improvement Trust and on the North partly by the property of Ramchandra Dhondiba and partly by a way leading to Haines Road and forming portions of land bearing New Survey No. 2/3475 and Cadastral Survey No. 1840 and which premises form a portion of the premises assessed by Municipality under E Ward No. 4355 (3) Street No. 4B and the delineated on plan annexed to the said Indenture of Conveyance of the 24th day of August 1920 expressed to be made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of one part and the Vendor of the other part and registered under No. 4564 at pages 23 to 32 Volume 2827 of book No. 1, and which said premises are subject to an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 31st day of May 1922 made between Haji Noormahomed Haji Esmail Noorani of the one part and the Bank of India Ltd., and others of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF CHARCOAL AT REAY ROAD, DAROOKHANA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 584 of 1924 (Aishabai vs. Dandali), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Godown at Reay Road, Darookhana:—

One large lot of Charcoal.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 19th August 1924.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

## AUCTION SALES.

### J. S. MODY & CO.
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE. PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 24th and MONDAY, the 25th August 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of artistic household furniture by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge, and other well-known makers, Italian marble statues and figures, marble pedestals, bronze figures, with electric fittings, life size models lions, rich table ornaments, electric hall chandeliers, electric and gas wall brackets, gramophones, chiming table clocks, tower clocks, rich garden flower pots, garden furniture, "Hupmobile" 7 seater 4 cylinder motor car, etc., etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO.; Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 24th and MONDAY, the 25th day of August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Krishna Bhuwan, near the Three Lamp Post, Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, by order of the Mortgagee and Receiver Seth Tricomdas Gordhandas Khattau and other Mortgagee artistic household furniture by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge, and other known makers of the late Mr. Karsondas Kalidas Jutha, comprising, square dining table, morocco seat armchairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, glass plate, cupboards, rich oil paintings with rich frames, rich Chinawares, rich upholstered drawing room suites, made-to-order hall cabinets, book cases, silk tapestry lined sofa, cabinets, artistic Italian marble statues, figures and pedestals, electric hall chandeliers, wall brackets, gas brackets, venetian glass wall candle brass, bronze figures with electric fittings, chiming table clocks, tower clocks, cabinet gramophone, large China jars folding harmonium, lifesize lion models, mahoganized single bedsteads, marble top tables, handsome mirror door almirahs, rich engravings, garden benches, tables, rich garden pots, mojolica flower stands, fire extinguishers, gas boilers, gas stoves, "Hupmobile" 7 seater, 4 cylinder motor car, etc., etc.

P. S.—The motor car will be put for sale on the second day of sale, i.e., 25th August at 5 p.m.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1924, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOM FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 24th day of August, 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at "Akbar House", Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable household furniture, etc. comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, tapestry drawing room suite, cabinets, corner cabinets, cushioned easy chairs, reclining sofas, rich table ornaments, pictures, carpets, single and double bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror chest of drawers, single and double mirror door almirahs, gramophone with records and stand, marble figures with stands, utensils, etc.

The property of Vernon A. Willard, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the date of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH SILKS OF VARIOUS DESIGNS SUITABLE FOR LADIES, DRESSES, MERCERISED, FLANNELS, LADIES' HOSIERY, MILLINERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, WRIST WATCHES, SCENT, SOAPS ETC. OF THE WELL KNOWN FIRM OF MESSRS. BADHAM PILE AND CO., LD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st and FRIDAY, the 22nd Aug. 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Ltd. on Rampart Row opposite the Museum and Army and Navy Stores by order of the parties concerned the aforesaid goods suitable for ladies.

The above goods are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th August, 1924.

### MESSRS MUSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 22nd August, 1924 at 2 p.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores including clothing:—

A large quantity of brass, copper, and nickel cuppe ingots, great coats, dhurries, coats warm, shirts, blouses serge etc., brass, copper, aluminium cooking pots, pillows hospital feather bunting crimson, pawlins 30' x 30' saws, lamps, cloth American green, stoves, axes pick heads, felt, leather, water-bottles, tubs, shovels, gunny, canvas, tin, vices, barrows wheels, table cloth green, weights anvels, cordge cotton, tape, mamooties, cordage, hemp, enamel ware, Web Jhools, steel mild scrap, steel cast scrap, bellows, tools, files, cloth rags, thread cotton, thread linen, boxes, buckets, ground sheets, pipe hose, camp kettles, basins, drums, scales of sorts, knives, spoons, basins, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 19th August, 1924.

### MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENZESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1924, at 2 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Paint, sauce, cement angle and steel bars, advertising matter, yellow glue, china clay, glue, steel plate, window glass, empty glass bottles and cups and saucers, zinc chloride, pulp boards, provisions, sharkfins, cast iron pipes and fittings, die tablets, empty jewellery silk boxes, hardware, spiral spring, iron bend and pipe, G sheets, bolts and nuts, earthenware dishes and trays, medicine, almonds, beer, whiting fly papers, tea, dry plants, motor car, pieces, attari, animaphas asphalt, gamoodarins, cinema films, spirit varnish, 26 packages dying and drying machinery, glass shades, lantern glass globes, absorbent cotton wool, marine cloth, cotton fents, roller's skins, paper toys, sives, tin dabbies, eucalyptus oil, biscuits, honey, sulphur black powder, white cotton embroidery, rubber nipples, iron nails.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th August, 1924.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

TO-NIGHT
6, 8 & 10 P. M.
HURRICANE HUTCH
IN
MANY ADVENTURES

Hurricane Hutch the famous Stunt King appears in a story full of mystery and intrigue and hair-raising exploits. He is usually seen in serial pictures and this is his first feature. It was produced in England and is a succession of thrills—a jump from a motor car to a motor cycle going at full speed—a leap from a bridge on to a railway engine tearing past—a film packed with excitement.

7 REELS OF THRILLS
PATHE GAZETTE
FELIX
THE CAT

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.
Prices Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4. Including Tax.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
"LYING LIPS"
With HOUSE PETERS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"JUNE MADNESS"
With VIOLA DANA.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"QUEEN OF THE MOULIN ROUGE"
With MARTHA MANSFIELD.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
Presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
"NAVI-SETHANI"
Daily four shows 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Saturday & Sunday Extra show at 3 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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BOMBAY.

## AMUSEMENTS.

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Daily At 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M.
*THE EXTRA-ORDINARY HISTORICAL SUPER-JEWEL*

Miss Kaisar as Begum

Photography by Ramrao Anandkar

In 7 Jewel Reels

Miss Dularee as Gajra

# Poona Raided

Produced by "the Deccan Pictures Corporation" of Bombay.
Story & Direction by **Bhargavram Warerkar**
Excellent Settings, Drapery & Photography!
A COSMOPOLITAN PICTURE
Enacted by Deccani, Bengali, Mahomedan & Parsi Actors!
*Featuring*
DAINTY MISS KAISAR AND SMART MISS DULAREE!

## THE WEATHER.

### RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The Monsoon has strengthened in Upper Burma and remains generally weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Punjab and Kumaon Hills and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, South Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras. A few falls have occurred in East United Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab three inches, Moulmein one and a half, Basseen and Maymyo one, Toungoo, Bhamo and Myitkyina two, Silchar, Coxs Bazar one, Darjeeling and Barisal one and half, Jalpaiguri and Dalhousie two, Ahmedabad and Hanamkonda two, Hyderabad Deccan one and half, Mangalore two and Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Increase in South Bengal.

### RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS. | 24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 18th August 1924. | Total since 1st June 1924. | June 1st to 18th August 1922 | June 1st to 18th August 1923. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. Ct | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct |
| Colaba (Observatory) | 0 03 | 26 06 | 60 05 | 57 28 |
| Fort (St. George's Hospital) | 0 04 | 28 98 | 55 11 | 59 54 |
| Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) | 0 10 | 25 39 | 56 11 | 62 73 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital) | 0 06 | 30 01 | 60 39 | 55 39 |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Chart. | Still. | Day of Week. | Day of Month. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Chart. | Still. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug | h. m. | ft. | in. | | Aug | h. m. | ft. | in. |
| M. | 18 | 1 13 | 27 | 8 | | 18 | 6 30 | 15 | 9 |
| | | 13 30 | 28 | 5 | | | 19 10 | 16 | 5 |
| Tu. | 19 | 1 54 | 27 | 0 | | 19 | 7 6 | 16 | 7 |
| | | 14 0 | 27 | 6 | | | 19 43 | 16 | 9 |
| W. | 20 | 2 33 | 26 | 2 | | 20 | 7 42 | 17 | 8 |
| | | 14 59 | 26 | 6 | | | 20 19 | 17 | 3 |
| Th. | 21 | 3 13 | 25 | 4 | | 21 | 8 15 | 18 | 9 |
| | | 14 57 | 25 | 6 | | | 20 56 | 17 | 10 |
| F. | 22 | 4 0 | 24 | 6 | | 22 | 8 55 | 19 | 11 |
| | | 15 29 | 24 | 7 | | | 21 36 | 18 | 6 |
| Sat | 16 | 6 24 | 11 | 4 | | 16 | 9 41 | 20 | 11 |
| | | 18 09 | 11 | 6 | | | 22 29 | 1 | 90 |
| Sun. | 24 | 6 50 | 24 | 6 | | 24 | 13 9 | 21 | 11 |
| | | 17 34 | 23 | 6 | | | | | |

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, August. 17

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | | 29.763 |
| Temperature of Air | .. | 81.9 degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | .. | 77.1 " |
| Dew Point | .. | 74.9 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | .. | 80% " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) | .. | 7.6 " |

Maximum temperature of Air 86.9
Minimum " " 78.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight SW, W,WSW.W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. .. 317 miles.
Fall of Rain .. .. 0.12 inches.
Total fall during month .. 1.85 "
Do. do. year .. 26.06 "
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 15th August 0.00

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humanity is in excess at Rawlpindi and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Ambala; the minimum was almost normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Agra, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad has had 0.40" of rain, Surat 0.13", Rajkot 0.20" and Veraval 0.12". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over north Gujarat and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in north Gujarat and at Rajkot and Indore; the minimum was almost normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature was above normal in the division; night temperature was as usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 86.9 deg. (3 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 79.0 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 1.40" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over north Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north of the division. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum at Nizamabad, Malegaon and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has extended rainfall into Gujarat and Kathiawar, but continues generally weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in Gujarat and Kathiawar and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.86", Calicut 0.26", Cochin 0.15", Masulipatam 0.50" and Trichinopoly 0.22".

Forecast.—Large change is not expected next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 17th August 1924 issued from Simla.

The break in the monsoon persists and rainfall has decreased in northeast India and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, the Punjab and Kumaon Hills, the Konkan, Malabar and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in south Hyderabad, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein two inches; Toungoo one; Dibrugarh, Tezpur one and a half; Sibsagar two; Cox's Bazar four; Chittagong, Mussooree, Hyderabad (Deccan) three quarters; Madura one and a half.

**OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF AUGUST 1924.**

| STATIONS. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | Total 1st June to date | Normal, 1st June to date. | Departure 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab— | | | | |
| Multan | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rawalpindi | .. | 16·90 | 15.63 | +1.27 |
| Lahore | .. | 11.84 | 10.41 | +1.43 |
| Hissar | .. | 5.07 | 7.68 | —2.61 |
| Ambala | .. | 12.00 | 15.79 | —3.70 |
| Delhi | .. | 10.09 | 15.33 | —5.27 |
| United Provinces— | | | | |
| Agra | .. | 12.60 | 15.98 | —3.38 |
| Mainpuri | .. | 21.03 | 14.97 | +6.06 |
| Jhansi | .. | 33.40 | 23.06 | 10.34 |
| Cawnpore | .. | 35.19 | 20.03 | 15 16 |
| Allahabad | .. | 28.31 | 23.00 | +5.31 |
| Sind— | | | | |
| Jacobabad | .. | 0.28 | 1.96 | —1.68 |
| Karachi | .. | 2.02 | 5.08 | —3.06 |
| Rajputana— | | | | |
| Ajmer | .. | 12.28 | 12.86 | —0.58 |
| Jaipur | .. | 20.72 | 14.62 | +6.10 |
| Kotah | .. | 31.43 | 17.78 | 13.65 |
| Mount Abu | .. | 26.72 | 40.33 | 13.61 |
| Kathiawar— | | | | |
| Bhuj | .. | 3.47 | 10.18 | —6.71 |
| Dwarka | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veraval | .. | 0.12 | 8.12 | 13.79 —5.67 |
| Rajkot | .. | 0.20 | 14.01 | 18.72 —4.71 |
| Bhavnagar Para | .. | 0.04 | 6.03 | 13.55 —7.52 |
| Gujrat— | | | | |
| Surat | .. | 0.13 | 26.58 | 29.92 —3.34 |
| Ahmedabad | .. | 0.40 | 15.55 | 21.47 —5.92 |
| Deesa | .. | .. | 13.79 | 16.49 —2.70 |
| Central India West— | | | | |
| Neemuch | .. | .. | ? | 17.86 ? |
| Indore | .. | .. | 13.39 | 20.38 —6.39 |
| Central Province— | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | .. | .. | 43.46 | 35.66 +7.80 |
| Saugor | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hoshangabad | .. | .. | 25.12 | 31.01 —5.89 |
| Khandwa | .. | .. | 10.05 | 17.63 —7.58 |
| Akola | .. | .. | 9.64 | 18.69 —9.05 |
| Amraoti | .. | .. | 11.42 | 18.98 —7.56 |
| Nagpur | .. | .. | 17.97 | 29.22 11.25 |
| Chanda | .. | .. | 18.48 | 31.50 13.02 |
| Raipur | .. | .. | 18.98 | 31.68 12.70 |
| Konkan— | | | | |
| Bombay | .. | 0.03 | 26.06 | 51.62 25.56 |
| Ratnagiri | .. | .. | 77.23 | 74.71 +2.52 |
| Mormugao] | .. | 0.04 | 79.31 | 71.98 +7.33 |
| Karwar | .. | .. | 98.29 | 89.45 +8.84 |
| Bombay Deccan— | | | | |
| Malegaon | .. | .. | 4.95 | 10.79 —5.84 |
| Ahmednagar | .. | .. | 5.41 | 9.88 —4.47 |
| Poona | .. | .. | 6.14 | 4.39 —8.25 |
| Sholapur | .. | .. | 4.11 | 11.50 —7.39 |
| Bijapur | .. | .. | 0.83 | 7.09 —6.26 |
| Belgaum | .. | 0.01 | 35.11 | 31.31 +3.80 |
| Hyderabad— | | | | |
| Aurangabad | .. | .. | 8.49 | 14.49 —6.00 |
| Nizamabad (Indr.) | .. | .. | 8.24 | 21.61 13.37 |
| Hyderabad | .. | 1.40 | 13.87 | 14.87 —1.00 |
| Malabar— | | | | |
| Mangalore | .. | 1.86 | 112.41 | 87.66 24.75 |
| Calicut | .. | 0.26 | 122.88 | 75.11 47.77 |
| Cochin | .. | 0.15 | 110.81 | 59.40 51.41 |
| Ceylon— | | | | |
| Colombo | .. | .. | 24.59 | 15.02 +9.57 |
| Madras (Excluding Malabary & Mysore. | | | | |
| Masulipatam | .. | 0.50 | 10.59 | 15.17 —4.58 |
| Bellary | .. | .. | 2.53 | 5.13 —2.60 |
| Cuddapah | .. | 0.07 | 6.33 | 10.17 —3.84 |
| Madras | .. | .. | 9.81 | 8.41 +1.40 |
| Bangalore | .. | .. | 11.93 | 10.09 +1.84 |
| Coimbatore | .. | 0.22 | 3.76 | 4.51 —0.75 |
| Trichinopoly | .. | .. | 1.60 | 5.35 —3.75 |
| Negapatam | .. | .. | .. | .. |

(Continued from column 6.)

ton, Birla Bros Ltd; 1100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 600 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Amur Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Nagasaki:—900 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

### IMPORTS.

Aug. 18.

S S City of Madrid from New York, Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd:—22 cases 8 packages medicines, 11 packages 112 boxes 15 cases clocks, 30 cases bolts and nuts; 46 cases antiphlogistine, 35 cases grape nuts, 21 cases file, 10 cases paper, 7 cases leather belting, 10 cases canned salmon, 15 cases laboratory equipment, 22 cases locks, 100 cases Quaker oats, 41 cases book-binders cloth, 20 bales old clothing, 25 bales cotton domestics, 22 cases 5 boxes varnish, 48 boxes ovens, 12 crates stoves, 150 crates milk bottles, 1761 bars silver, 550 D/bags corn starch, 200 rolls asbestos roofing, 17 casks 50 kegs bichromate of soda crystal, 100 barrels syrup, 7 barrels 45 drums dyestuffs, 18 packages sulphur bitters, 464 packages hurricane lanterns, 15 H/barrels 1120 barrels 2981 cases 340 drums lubricating oil, 55 H/barrels 10 barrels 6 cases grease.

S S City of Valentia from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—135 cases cigarettes, 12 cases tobacco, 560 slabs alumina ferric, 67 bundles galvanized sheets, 414 bundles steel baling hoops, 1053 bundles galvanized plain sheets, 880 bundles galvanized corrugated sheets, 100 bundles yellow metal sheets, 46 bundles cotton drill, 132 bundles iron rice bowls, 302 bundles tubes, 10 bundles plates, 30 bundles 66 loose yellow metal rods, 9 bundles 5 bales wire, 7 bales rugs, 117 bales paper, 158 bales old newspapers, 17 bales wool waste, 21 bales cotton tents, 51 bales 47 cases cotton yarn, 19 cases tissues, 33 cases woollens, 18 cases woollen cottons, 486 cases 201 bales cotton piece-goods, 16 bales 35 cases woollen piece-goods, 34 cases 32 bales woollen and cotton piece-goods, 4 bales 198 cases cottons, 6 cases hams and bacons, 7 cases cotton goods, 9 casks hose, 17 kegs nails, 12 cases 1000 boxes common soap, 25 D/bags 8 cases rivets, 12 cases 70 crates 4 casks files, 74 casks 178 cases tiles, 192 cases ginning sundries, 240 casks China clay, 50 bales lint, 3088 pieces earthenware, 16 trusses belting, 33 drums oil, 10 cases enamelled ware, 10 cases colour, 10 cases fruit essences, 19 cases oilman's store, 8 cases 70 loose steel bars, 309 cases lubricating grease, 254 cases paint, 60 cases brandy, 41 cases beer, 50 cases unfinished columns, 8 cases oil cloth, 120 bags rail keys.

From Port Said:—83 bags dry roots, 37 cases wine, 6 cases velvets, 7 cases perfumery.

S S Caledonia from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—19 boxes bar gold, 15 boxes gold coins, 3 boxes sovereigns, 2 boxes specie, 93 bars silver.

From Aden:—7 bags coffee, 18 bales great coats, 152 boxes fire cases, 29 boxes old metals, 7 cases tobacco, 5 bundles lamp ware.

S S Singu from Karachi, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—886200 imperial gallons kerosine oil.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 18.

Cracovia, Nicolich, Trieste.
City of Bristol, Penburthy, New York.
Circassia, Rowe, Liverpool.
Sureway, Stewart, Java.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

Werdenfels, Ziagenmeyer, Hamburg.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Cracovia for Trieste.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd Triestino Co's steamer Cracovia, 3788 tons, Captain G Nicolich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Bristol:—The City Line steamer City of Bristol, 4345 tons, Captain Penburthy, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4370 tons, Captain W B Rowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sureway:—The steamer Sureway, 3286 tons, Captain Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Werdenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Werdenfels, 3852 tons, Captain A Ziegenmeyer, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, August 18.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Karagola 3647, Durban, 20-8, M M & Co.
2 Naldera, 8794, 23/8, M M and Co.
3 City of Baroda, 4509, K'chi, 26/8, K N and Co.
4 Streetkerk 38023 Colombo 18/6 E D Sas soon.
5 Morocco 2467, Hull 25/8, J F & Co.
6 Liebenfels 3851, K'chi N F, L. Edwards Ld
7 Amur Maru, 4823 Japan, 25/8 O S Kaisha.
8 Margha, 5091, Madras, 22/8, M M & Co.
12 Nagina 4089, Rangoon, N F, M M & Co.
12A Nam-el-Bahr, 199, N.F., N.F., M S N Co.
13 Chyebassa, 3992, N.F., N.F., M M and Co
14 Somersetshire, 4546, Dunkirk, 25/8, T M and Co.
15 Soudan 4218, Japan, 19/8, M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Clan Macneil, 3788, 26/8, J F and Co.
3 Barpeta 1877 Basreh, 20/8, M M & Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Basreh, 22/8, M M and Co.
5 Chenab, 2157, Barcelona, 23/8, Graham and Co.
6 Sureway, 3287, N.F., N.F., A Gule and Co.
9 Gogra, 2151, Cal, 21/8, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Werdenfels 3852, K'chi 19/8, L Triestino.
12 & 13 Rena 2885, Colombo, 18/8 Graham & Co.
14 Bamora 1878, Bana, 22/8 M M & Co.
15 Aluvi, 2157, Jeddah, 30/8, T M and Co.
17 Havildar, 3086, Java, N.F., T M and Co.

### EXPORTS.

Aug. 18.

S S Margha for London:—67 cases bristles, 2 bales woollen carpets, Mackinnon M and Co; 108 bundles lamb skins, H A M Showal, 29 bundles lamb skins, Md. V A Karim; 9 cwts thymol, 1 por dill oil, The Gaekwar Oil and Chemical Co Ltd; 22 cases bristles, A W S Wise and Co; 500 cwts myrabollans, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 50 bales skund cotton, J A Beghie and Co Ltd.

S S Margha for Constantinople:—33 bundles woollen carpets, F Haji Off; 13 bundles woollen carpets, H A Amin Off.

S S Margha for Havre:—110 bales cotton, F F Campell and Co Ltd.

S S Morocco for Hull:—8400 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 11000 cwts castor seed, 10000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 50 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk:—110 bales goat hair, K Esmail.

S S Werdenfels for Antwerp:—57 bales cotton fly oily, 110 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

S S Werdenfels for Ghent:—125 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Werdenfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwts poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Werdenfels for Hamburg: 200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd.

S S Chenab for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—12500 cwts rape seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 290 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 20 cwts gum bhesabole, E Virjee and Co.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—1000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—50 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 60 bales cotton, Ali Bros; 2 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—85 cwts dry fruits apricots, S Nusserwanji; 75 cwts dry fruits prunes, S Dossabhoy and Co.

S S Amur Maru for Kobe:—5 cwts gum tragacanth, N Muljee and Co; 500 bales cot-

(Continued in column 3.)


THE CURE
FOR
"DIABETES."
DR. S. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST"
Is in Possession of A rare Specific for the cure of
DIABETES
of the many patients whom he has cured...

Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari B.A., LL. B. late Vakil High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, Now, Nayab Divan, Baria writes:

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs—I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a Specialist indeed in reality. My specific gravity which was 1.038 in the beginning of course came down to 1.015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible."

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.
Address:—"Ghia Buildings" Khetwadi, Main Road, opp. Girgaon Post Office, Bombay.
(2)

# COMMERCIAL.

## BULLION MOVEMENT.

### MESSRS. MONTAGU AND CO'S REPORT.

GOLD.

July 30, 1924.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 23rd instant, amounted to £126,449,540, as compared with £126,448,150 on the previous Wednesday.

India has taken a moderate proportion of the substantial amount of gold available this week.

Gold to the value of $885,000 has arrived in New York from London during the week.

United States gold imports for the last fiscal year amounted to $117,025,638 in value and compare with $284,089,550 for the year preceding. The exports were $40,206,041 as against $49,021,975 in the preceding year. Since 1870 there had been no exports in a fiscal year less than $13,500,000. The net imports in the last fiscal year were $406,818,697. During June last imports totalled $29,181,117 and exports $265,015. The imports were the smallest in any one month since June 1923, whilst the exports were the smallest of any month for a number of years.

The following extract is from the "Times of India" of the 12th instant:—

Whilst America is steadily adding to her gold and expanding her currency proportionately India under the present 2 shilling gold standard is being starved of the currency which it is now generally admitted is necessary for the expansion of her trade and industries. Professor Cassel who is one of Europe's leading monetary experts has estimated the currency requirements of the United States at $200 millions a year at present and $300 millions a year in the next decade, and it is for Indian economists to decide what should be the additions to Indian currency to meet her growing requirements."

SILVER.

The tone of the market has been good, governed mostly by a scarcity of supplies and a measure of support afforded by the United States of America which, just now, does not seem to have much silver available. A few China sales have been made during the week. Bear covering and some Continental demand have readily absorbed the offerings. Owing to patchiness showing in the development of the monsoon, a certain amount of uneasiness has been shown in Bombay, but this did not appear to have much effect upon Bazaar silver operations, save perhaps somewhat to retard buying. The latest news as to the monsoon is more satisfactory.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of Rupees.)

Notes in Circulation July 7, 17,320, July 15, 17,399, July 22, 17,481.

Silver coin and bullion in India July 7, 7,939, July 15, 8,017, July 22, 8,110.

Silver coin and bullion out of India nil.

Gold coin and bullion in India, July 7, 2,232, July 15, 2,232, July 22, 2,232.

Gold coin and bullion out of India nil.

Securities (Indian Government) July 7, 5,750, July 15, 5,750, July 22, 5,739.

Securities (British Government) July 7, 1,399, July 15, 1,400, July 22, 1,400.

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 22nd instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 26th instant, consisted of about 41,200,000 ounces in sycee, 44,500,000 dollars, and 1,910 silver bars, as compared with about 40,900,000 ounces in sycee, 44,000,000 dollars, and 2,050 silver bars on the 19th instant.

Quotations:—

July 24th 34 7/16d. cash 34 9/16d 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std; 94s. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

July 25th 34 5/8d. cash 34 3/4d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std; 93s 9d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

July 26th 34 5/8d. cash 34 3/4d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std. Bar Silver p. oz. std.

July 28th 34 5/8d. cash 34 3/4d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std; 94s. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

July 29th 34 3/4d. cash 34 7/8d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std; 94s. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

July 30th 34 11/16d. cash 34 13/16d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 93s. 11d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

Average 34.625d. cash 34.75d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std; Average 93s. 11.2d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months delivery are each 3/8d. above those fixed a week ago.

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Quotations Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association)

Bombay, Aug. 18

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khadi:— | | | |
| Textile | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Elphinstone | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches;— | | | |
| Standard per lb. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Century per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Hindustan per lb. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Phoenix per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 | 8 | 3 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Long Cloth + Quality | | | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40 | | | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Diamond | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Tata (Darji) | | | |
| Salita:— | | | |
| Pobaney per lb. | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| Jacob E. D. per lb. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Dhooties 10 yards:— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Textile (Bicycle per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Check Grey Drill:— | | | |
| Standard per piece | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Phoenix per piece | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Pearl | | | |
| Hindustan per piece | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Bleached Check | | | |
| Kasturchand per piece | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Bombay United per piece | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Black Check— | | | |
| Textile per piece | 8 | 12 | 0 |
| E. D. Racheal | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Gabrun No. 5124 | | | |
| Pearl | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Hindustan | 12 | 12 | 0 |

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying 2 M/st D A 1/5 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 530.
Bank's buying M/st D A Frcs. 590.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 580

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 310

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.55-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 79.60
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.70.
London—Brussels Frcs. 86-50.
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/5 1/16 |
| Bank Demand | 1/5 3/32 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s | 1/5 3/8 |
| Fcs. Demand | |
| American Dollars | 310 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 168 |
| Shanghai | 230 1/2 |
| Japan | 128 1/2 |
| Singapore | 166 1/2 |

Market Steady.

New York, Aug. 16.

Demand Bills 45487

London, Aug. 16.

Exchange on London in Paris closed.
Exchange on London in Germany unreceived
Exchange on London in Italy unreceived.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 17.10 |
| Christiania | 32.46 |
| Amsterdam | 11.62 |
| Switzerland | 24.07 |
| Belgium | 86.37 |
| Athens | 24450 |

London, Aug. 16.

Rentes 3 per cent 53½
Berlin Cheques on London 33 5/8
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 5/8
Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet absence of demand.
Interest day to day loans 2 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923
Exchange in Paris closed
Exchange in Warsaw 2375
Exchange in Prague 15275
15th Exchange in Belgium 87.12
15th Exchange in Athens 247.50

### DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 15.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4

### STOCKS.

London, Aug. 16.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 1/4 no change.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93½ no change
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/8 no change
Conversion Loan £77 7/8 no change
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 no change
Indian Loan 7 per cent £112½ no change
Consols 2½ per cent £57 1/4 no change
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 47½ nominal
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 5/8 no change
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 56 5/8 no change

### BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/8
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/4
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/6/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/6/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/2
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/7

London, Aug. 16.

Bar gold ready s. 90-8
Silver ready d. 33-10
Silver forward d. 33-10

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady, London speculators selling, Bears covering.

### GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Ready:—24—6—9

| Vaida Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sravan 24-5-3 | 24-6-3 | | 24—[illegible]—3 |
| Bhadrwa 24-2-3 | | 24-1-9 | 24—2—0 |

Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrwa 0—6—6
Aso 0—8—6

Tone—Market Steady

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

August, 18.

A further heavy drop of 70 to 81 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market declined on some long liquidation and speculative Wall St. and south selling on reports of further rains in West Texas. Liverpool was closed on Saturday last.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugare' New York friends Messrs. A Narden and Co., cable under date 16th instant as under:—

"Further rains in West Texas. General liquidation. Poor support."

There has been a decided improvement in the demand of ready cotton, especially from Japan shippers, but as crop advices from America are more promising, it would not surprise us to see easier markets in the near future although the more favourable political outlook resulting from the Agreement arrived at in London between the Allies and Germany may stimulate Trade throughout the world and cause confidence to be restored. In the circumstances the position is one of great uncertainty and we hold no strong views either one way or the other.

Although a further sharp decline was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazaar opened at Rs. 514 1/2 i.e. only Rs. 5 1/2 lower than Saturday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission and Exporting Houses and Bull operators were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 517. Selling by jobbers caused the market to give way to Rs. 516. Around this level a well-known Indore operator bought lifting the values to Rs. 518 1/2, the market closing at Rs. 517 1/2 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 516 1/2 and improved to Rs. 517 on buying by a well-known Indore operator, and closed at Rs. 515 1/2 on selling by prominent shroffs and Commission Houses. Fine Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 494 and improved to Rs. 494 1/2. Again going down by a rupee on selling by Commission Houses the market further advanced to Rs. 496. on general buying and closed at Rs. 495 at 4 p.m. F.G. Bengal Dec./January was nominally quoted Rs. 442.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday last.

### COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 18.
6 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | 515 1/2 |
| „ Good Bengal Dec/Jan. | 441 |
| Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. | 494 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

| Description, | Super-Fine | Fine. | F. Good. | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sindh. Punjab | 560 | 545 | 530 | 515 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 583 | 568 | 553 | .. |
| M. G Southerns | .. | 610 | 600 | 590 |
| M. G. Mathia | 568 | 553 | 538 | .. |
| M. G. Khandesh | 578 | 563 | 548 | .. |

### SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Ready.—80—3—0

| Vaida. Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sravan 80—0—0 | 80-3-0 | | 80—2—0 |
| Bhadrwa 80—4—0 | 80-7-0 | | 80—7—0 |

Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrwa 1—4—0
Aso 1—12—0

Tone—Market Steady

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 94/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Ds. 104/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

### SHARES.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400 xd, India 80/8 xd, Central Bank 24/4 xd and Eastern Bank 84 xd.

London, Aug. 16.

Chartered Bank of India A and China £20 3/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £136 ex
National Bank of India Ltd. £44 3/4
Eastern Bank £6/-
P and O Banking Corporation Ltd. £19 3/4

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 417/8, Alliance 70, Apollo 16, Bombay Cotton 460, Bombay Dyeing 668/12, Bradbury 460, Century 347/8, Cent India 488/12, Colaba Land 162/8, Coorla 161/4, Crescent 223/12 xd, Dawn 615, Edw Sassoon 175 xd, Elphinstone 30, Fazulbhoy 917/8, Finlay 580, Globe 50, Gokak 95, Ind Bleaching 225 xd, Ind Malwa 353/12 xd, Jamshed Mfg 125, Kastoorchand 130, Khatao 185, Kohinoor 1000, Luxmi Cotton 4630, Madhowji 230, M Petit 2700, Morarji 2490 n, New Great 307/8, New City 320, Pabani 315 xd, Pearls 507/8 xd, Phoenix 462/8, Simplex 192/8, Standard 1500, Swan 795, Tata Mill 187/8, Swadeshi 545 and Vishnu Cotton 1700 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 160 xd, Bombay Burma 303/12 xd, Bombay Burma N I 70 xd, Bt Burma Pet 6, Bombay Tramway 89/6, Bombay Steam 52/8, Bundi Cement 10/4 xd, Katni ord 65, Katni defd 175, New India Insur 15/8, Shivrajpur 43, Tata Iron ord 15/8, Tata Iron defd 45, Tata Hydro 725 xd, Scindia Steam 8/4.

### E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug 18.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April—May | 517 |
| „ „ Bengal | Dec.—January | 442 |
| Fine Oomra „ | Dec.—Jan. | 495 |
| Good Southerns | Aug—Sept. | 587 |

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

18th August 1924.

New York Market 16th Aug., 1924.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Last known prices in Liverpool. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26.85 | Oct. | 26.50—35 | | 26.12 | —71 |
| 26.26 | Dec. | | | 25.45 | —81 |
| 26.15 | Jan. | | | 25.34 | —83 |
| 26.43 | Mar. | | | 25.65 | —78 |
| 26.55 | May | | | 25.85 | —70 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On 15th August | Spot | New York | 29.40 | —80 |
| „ „ | „ | New Orleans | 26.90 | —66 |
| On 16th „ | „ | New York | 28.70 | —70 |
| „ „ | „ | New Orleans | 26.07 | —83 |

Telegraphic market advices: Heavy general selling, some Commission houses realising, stopless orders being reached. Tone of market easy. October highest 25.72 (10. 11 a.m.), lowest 25.95 (11.52 a.m.), range 77 points.

LIVERPOOL MARKET 16TH AUG. 1924 WAS CLOSED.

Telegraphic market advices: G. H. McFadden and Brothers, New York, estimate condition upto 15th Aug., 66.5 per cent, indicates a crop of 13,314,000 bales. General wave of speculative selling, Wall St. selling, South selling, some liquidation, stopless orders being reached, on McFadden's estimate.

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| September | 15.28 | —.65 |
| October | 14.74 | —.69 |
| December | 14.56 | —.58 |
| January | 14.48 | —.65 |
| March | 14.48 | —.59 |
| May | 14.43 | —.55 |
| June | 14.37 | —.43 |
| July | 14.27 | —.47 |

Egyptians November 20.40 Jan. 19.90

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Aug. 16.

Total in Sight 102,000
Egyptian Visible Supply 96,000
East Indian Visible Supply 202,000
American Visible Supply 810,600
Other Visible Supply 242,000
Total Sales 29,000
East Indian Sales 3,100
East Indian Stock 90,000
East Indian Forwarded 3,600
East Indian Actual Export 6,000
East Indian Speculation 3,800
American Afloat 12,000
East Indian Afloat 139,000
Total Afloat 138,000

### AMERICAN MARKETS.
### COTTON.

New York, Aug. 16.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 8,000

| Futures at New York | | |
|---|---|---|
| October | 26.12 | —.73 |
| December | 25.45 | —.81 |
| January | 25.35 | —.80 |
| March | 25.65 | —.78 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 28.70 | —.70 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 26.07 | —.83 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton: | | |
| October | 25.32 | —.80 |
| Futures at New Orleans | | |
| December | 25.29 | —.79 |

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 16 3/8
Silver Foreign mined 68 1/8

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 18 1924 (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

| | Bazar Terms: Ready | Rs. | a. | p. | Rail Delivery Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | | 55 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | | 55 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | | 57 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Katni | | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | | 12 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | | 13 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | | 13 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | | 12 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 0 |
| Teaseed, White 85-15 | | 85 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 0 |
| Teaseed, Gujar 75-25 | | 80 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 0 |
| Teaseed, Gujar 50-50 | | 77 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 0 |
| Teaseed, Black | | 73 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | | 13 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Groundnuts | | 79 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Mowraseed | | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| Barley | | 41 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Castorseed | | 87 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 12 | 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery | | 41 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 |

| Forward. | Rs | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, May | 8 | 12 | 0 |
| Wheat, Sept | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| Linseed, May | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| Linseed, Sept. | 13 | 15 | 3 |
| Groundnuts D/G | 72 | 8 | 0 |
| Gujarat Castor Seed Aso | 88 | 2 | 0 |
| Teaseed Gujar 85/15 A/S | 16 | 12 | 0 |
| Cotton Seed Jan | 5 | 15 | 0 |

### WHEAT

London, Aug. 16.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 58/3
Rosario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 54/6
Australian Aug./Sept. Buyers 56/6 Firm—Buyers Indian firmer.
Choice White Karachi Aug./Sept paid buyers 54/6
Soft Red Karachi Aug./Sept. Buyers 53/6
Wheat afloat to U. K 2,560,000 quarters.

## SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Aug. 18

| | 12 to 1 O/O. | 1 to 2 O/O. | 2 to 3 O/O. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 418-12 | .. | 417-8 |
| Bombay Cotton | 455 | .. | 455 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 667-8-65-664 | 67-8-670 | 67-8-668-12 |
| Century | 350 46-4 | 347-8 | 47-348-12 |
| Naxpur | 491-4-87-8 | 488-12 | 490 |
| Colaba | 166-4-62-8 | 162-8 | 162-8 [illegible] |
| Crescent ex-divi. | 225-21-4 | 221-4 | 22-8-223-12 |
| Indore ex-divi. | 355-52-8 | 353-12 | 353-12 |
| Kohinoor | 1009 | .. | 1000 |
| New Great | 307-8-3-12 | 7-8-308-12 | 5-306-4 |
| Pearl ex-divi. | 506-4-2-8-372 | 5-506-4 | 7-8-508-12 |
| Phoenix | 470 | .. | 462-8 |
| Bharucha | 95 | .. | 102-8 |
| Simplex | 196-4-93-12 | 192-8 | 492-8 |
| Swan ex-divi. | 795 | .. | 195-7 |
| Swadesh | 546-41-4 | 43-12-545 | 43-12-545 |
| Pabani | 317-8 | .. | 315 |
| Fazal | 917-82-12 8-17-8 | 17-8-920 | 918-12 |
| Mathuradas | 200 | .. | 200 |
| Tata Mill | 185 | .. | 187-8 |
| Globe | 50 | .. | 50 |
| Mysore | 10 -12 | .. | 110 |
| Madhavji | 230 | 230 | 230 |
| Finlay ex-divi. | 580 | .. | 580 |
| Gokak | 95 | .. | 95 |
| Edward Sassoon | 175 | .. | 175 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 125 | .. | 155 |
| Alcock | 160 | .. | 160 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 305 | .. | 303-12 |
| Bombay Elec. Tram | 90 | 91-14 | 89-6 |
| Bombay Steamer Ordy | 52-8 | .. | 52-8 |
| Bundi Cement | 10 | .. | 10-4 |
| Central E. Mining | 25 | — | 25-4 |
| Indian Cement | 43-12 | .. | 43-12 |
| Tata Steel Ordy. | 15-8 | .. | 15-8 |
| Tata Steel Defd. | 45 | .. | 45 |

### BARLEY...

London, Aug. 16.

Barley Karachi Aug./Sept. sellers 40/—

### SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine 20 1/4 Aug./Sept. paid firm better enquiry fewer sellers
Cottonseed Bombay Aug./Sept. Buyers £10 5/8
Castorseed Bombay Aug./Sept. sellers firmer more enquiry buyers 29½

### LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 22 1/8 Aug./Sept. paid Firm—better enquiry dearer.
Raw Linseed Aug. Done 41
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Sept./Decr. paid 40/6.
Linseed afloat 17,000 tons.

### RAPESEED.

London, Aug. 16

Rapeseed Farozepore Real Bold Aug./Sept. sellers £21½
Rapeseed Toria Aug./Sept sellers 21 3/4
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Aug./Sept. sellers £20½
Firm—quiet.
Business was done in Linseed La Plata at 20 1/4 Aug./Sept. Shipment to Hull.

### JAVA SUGAR

London, Aug. 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Sept. sellers 22/3
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Decr. sellers 22/3
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/8
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/8
Tone:—Steady—quiet.

### SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 18, 5 p.m.

Ready prices remained unchanged with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 5,500 bags showing a good demand for Spot Sugar.

Our Forward Market remained steady in Near Positions and improved by 2 to 3d. per cwt in October/December shipment prices (Java Sugar). Beet Sugar prices improved by about a pence and August or September and September or October shipment prices for Mauritius Crystal Sugar recorded a rise of 3d. per cwt in Saturday's prevailing levels. The market on the whole ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar ready Rs. 20/10 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Rs. 15/10 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June Sh. 21/4 per cwt F B H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July Sh. 21/3 per cwt F B H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment August/September Sh. 21/4 per cwt F B H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment October/December Sh. 22 per cwt F B H.
Continental Beet Sugar November/December Sh. 21 per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar August or September Sh. 20/10 per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar September or October Sh. 20/10 per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar October/November/December Sh. 21 per cwt F B H.

### RUBBER.

London, Aug. 16.

Para Fine Hard Cure Sept./Oct. sellers 14.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. 13 7/8 firm—fair business

### FREIGHT.

London, Aug. 16.

Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay 15

### METALS.

London, Aug. 16.

English best Selected Copper £66½
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 7/8
Copper Braziers £84½
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/8
Tin Block £255½

### BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 18

| | Per Md. | Rs | a | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brass, English | 3—4 | 62 | 8 | 0 |
| Do | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Do | 1 1—4 | 62 | 8 | 0 |
| Do | 1 1—2 | 62 | 8 | 0 |
| Do | 1 3—4 | 62 | 8 | 0 |
| Do | 2 | 62 | 8 | 0 |

### COPPER.

Bombay Aug 18.

| | Per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, English | 3/4 | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 1/ | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/4 | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, American | 1 1/2 | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 1 3/4 | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 2/ | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchteka Joint | | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 41 | 8 | 0 |
| Pat Klai | | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead, Country | | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| German Brass, Metal 3/4 | | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| „ „ „ to 1 | | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| „ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2 | | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 | | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 | | 68 | 8 | 0 |
| „ „ „ to 1, | | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| „ „ „ 1 1/4 | | 68 | 0 | 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug 18.

| | per lb. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kilachand | No. 14 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Kilachand | No. 20 1/2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Currimbhai | No. 12 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Elphinstone | No. 12 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| David | No. 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Shapurji | No. 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Trikamdas | No 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Sattara | No. 10 1/4 | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Shapurji | No. 6 1/2 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Light-house | No. 6 1/2 | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| Japan | No. 40—1 | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| „ | No. 42—2 | 1 | 13 | 9 |
| „ | No 20 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| „ | No 32 | 1 | 7 | 0 |

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 18

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 16th August 1924.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 3654 Bales. |
| Wheat | 9202 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 4085 „ |
| Rapeseed etc. | 887 „ |
| Poppyseed | 31 „ |
| Groundnuts | 14 „ |
| Castorseed | 870 „ |
| Rice | 1363 „ |
| Myrabollams | 9405 „ |
| Cottonseed | 41 „ |
| Mowuaseed | 1637 „ |
| Gram | Nil „ |
| Juwar | 2787 „ |
| Masur | 217 „ |
| Barley | Nil „ |
| Bajri | 1021 „ |
| Coal | 1193 „ |

### TULSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Mills was held on Wednesday last, when the following report was adopted:

The Profit and Loss Account for the period under report shows a nett loss of Rs. 2,27,205-14-1, which is due to severe general trade depression, a heavy decline in the prices of yarn and comparatively high prices of cotton during the year. Your Directors are very glad to report that the Agents have forgone, in view of the position of the Company, Rs. 18,000 being three-fourths of their commission to which they were entitled. Your Directors beg to report that owing to lack of working capital, they had to close down the Mill in the beginning of March 1924 and they have not yet been able to resume the working. Your Directors further beg to report that in order to provide for the working capital the second and final call was made on the 17th March 1924, but in spite of extension of the time allowed for payment of the same, most of the shareholders failed to pay and consequently their shares had to be forfeited. Your Directors request you to confirm the appointments made by them of Mr. Bhikhabhai B. Kothari and Sheth Pragjee Soorjee as Directors of the Company, and further beg to inform you that Mr. Raghavjee Purshotam has resigned as a Director during the period. The property of the Mills both moveable and immoveable have been insured collectively for a sum of Rs. 12,03,000. Two of your Directors Messrs. Manekial Ujamshi and Bhikhabhai B. Kothari retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The recommendations were approved.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

Special meeting of Bombay Corporation, 5-40 p.m.

Civil Justice Committee opens Bombay Sessions, Town Hall, 11-30 a.m.

SUNDAY, August 24.

Rent Act Public Meeting, 4-30 p.m., Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

### SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 19 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 21m. Sunset 7h. 4m.
Aug. 20 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 21m. Sunset 7h. 4m.
Aug. 21 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 21 m. Sunset 7h. 3m.
Aug. 22 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 21m. Sunset 7h. 2m
Aug. 23 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 21m; Sunset 7h 1m.
Aug 24 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 7h 1m.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" with mails from London of the 14th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 16th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 16th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O., Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday evening. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The B. I. s. s. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 8th instant left Aden on the evening of the 16th instant.

### CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 15th August to 6 a.m. of 16th August:—

Small-pox 3 attacks; Cholera 1 attack; Plague 1 attack and 1 death; Influenza 2 attacks; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 109. Total mortality this day last year 94.

### LECTURE AT Y. M. C. A.

To-day (Tuesday) at 9-15 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Prof. H. R. Hamley, M.A., B.Sc., will deliver a lecture on "The Psychology of Religion." All are invited.

### SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S ARRIVAL.

Shrimat Swami Sharvanandaji, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, is due to arrive in Bombay by the Madras Mail on the morning of the 20th instant. He will alight at Dadar (G. I. P. Rly.) at 6-10 a.m. and will proceed, immediately by the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram near Khar Station, where he will put up during his stay in Bombay.

### BOMBAY SWARAJ PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting will be held on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 6-30 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to support the "Two Currency Bills" proposed to be introduced by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in the Legislative Assembly at its next session. Messrs. B. F. Madon, Jamnadas Mehta, J. K. Mehta and Balubhai Desai, will address the meeting. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel will take the chair.

### G WARD D. C. C.

The above Congress Committee has opened a free spinning class in its office at Ollegaal Wadi, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar. Those who want to learn spinning are requested to join the above class. The time of the class: from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

### BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the tenants of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association. Mr. J. Addyman, J. P., M. L. C. the President of the Association will preside, and Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson Mrs. Heerabai A. B. Tata, and Messrs. Jehangir I Vimadalal, Mohanlal M. Desai, Girjashanker B. Trivedi, J. W. Lindford M. L. C., K. J Dubash, R B Paymaster, Thakordas Atmaram Ghandhi, Solicitor, A. C. Warner, Dhanjibhoy T. Engineer, and S. K. Nabibullah will address the meeting, and move important resolutions concerning the welfare of tenants.

### A FAREWELL ADDRESS TO PROF. HAMLEY.

The past and present students, friends and admirers, gave a farewell Address to Prof. H. R. Hamley, ex professor of Physics Wilson College, on Saturday evening at College hall. There was a large audience of both ladies and Gentlemen. A very interesting and enjoyable programme was gone through. The function was conducted by Principal McKenzie.

Refreshments, both Indian and English dishes, were sumptously served. After refreshments, there were speeches, by Miss. Katrak, Principal McKenzie, Prof. Naik and Mr. Taraporwala, about the meritorious services rendered by the distinguished guest. A handsome silver casket was presented to the Guest. Prof. Hamley, who replied on behalf of Mrs. Hamley and himself, in sincere terms for the honour done to him.

### RENT ACT.

#### BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION DEMANDS EXTENSION.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held on the 15th August 1924 to consider the report of the Sub-committee apointed for deliberating as to what steps should be taken for the rescindment of that portion of the Rent Act which deals with business premises, when resolutions were passed viewing with concern the rescindment of the Rent Act relating to business premises, as by raising the cost of living it will have deleterious influence on the health and well being of this city at such a critical period of trade depression and financial stringency and shortage of houses, urging Government and the Legislative Council to find out some amicable settlement to, solve this most important question and carry through an amended Rent Act applicable to business and residential quarters for a further period of four years i.e., up to the end of 1928; and drawing the particular attention of the Government and the Council that the rescindment of the Rent Act relating to business premises would ential considerable inconvenience and hardship to the medical profession and the suffering general public the profession serves, and therefore requesting the Government and the Legislative Council to take steps to give protection to medical practitioners, their dispensaries, consulting rooms, nursing homes, hospitals and charitable dispensaries; and praying that similar protection be also extended to other professions and institutions of public utility.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY EQUIPMENTS.

A Press Note says:—

It is notified for information that the reagents, cultures and miscellaneous laboratory equipment stocked by the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, are only intended for issue to Government Institutions and officials.

At the discretion of the Director, however, such supplies as are available can be sold to private individuals as near to local rates as possible provided that no loss to Government results and provided that in no case the cost is less than that prevails in the open market.

This exception is primarily intended to meet the convenience of private research workers and others who are unable on occasion to obtain what they require from private local sources.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### A VICTIM TO TEMPTATION.

The case in which Hariprasad Bapuji was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8,000, came up for hearing before Mr. H. P. E. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday.

Mr. Spencer, the Police Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Chhatrapathi, pleader.

Mr. Chhatrapathi, pleader for the accused, prayed his Worship for dealing leniently with the accused in view of the fact that the accused is the only surviving son of his aged parents who had recently lost their two sons. It was the deaths of these two brothers and the subsequent funeral expenses that lodged the complainant in financial embarrassments. As a result of these difficulties he fell a victim to sudden temptation.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs 1,200 or, in default, to suffer 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

### SERVANT CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Deputy Inspector Bahn put up Kalia Vasta, a Dubra by caste, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, charging him with the theft of an umbrella, a shirt and gold buttons, valued at Rs. 100.

Mr. Kaikhushru H. Vakil, the complainant, deposed that the accused was employed by him as a servant. The accused worked as a servant for twelve days when he was found to be absconding. Subsequently it was found that the above articles were missing. The accused was traced to Broach where he was trying to give the gold buttons to a railway ticket-collector when asked to produce his ticket.

The accused was remanded for making enquiries into his antecedents.

### A STORES ASSISTANT'S LAPSE.

N. S. Wagle, an accountant in A. Hyland and Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, complains to the police that on the 30th July last a cash memo book used by a stores assistant named Mughialli S. K. Cowsik, had been used up so he arranged to replace it by a new one. On going through the stock of stationery it was found that the cash memo book with serial number following that used was missing, so a search was made when it was found among unused books in a cupboard. Thirteen cash memos of this book had been filled in by Cowsik and from these it was ascertained that he had received nearly Rs. 3,000 on behalf of the firm which he had not accounted for. Cowsik was questioned and he admitted his guilt and promised to make good the amount. It was also later ascertained that he had received goods on behalf of the firm from two Indian firms and had received about Rs. 600 from the accountant to pay these bills. This sum also he had not accounted for. Cowsik has not made good these amounts and has absconded.

### CLOTHING WORTH RS. 500 MISSING.

Rangildas Jiwabhoy residing on the third floor of a house at Girgaon Back Road, reports to the police that at about 8 p.m. on the 14th instant, (being the day of eclipse of the moon) he locked his room up and went to stay at a friend's house. When he returned home at 7 a.m. next morning, he entered his room and found that during his absence some one had climbed through the ventilator over the door, and having broken open an almirah in his bed-room had removed clothing, etc., valued at Rs. 500.

## CORONER'S COURT.

### SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

On Saturday at about 8 p.m. a Hindu woman named Thana, aged twenty, residing with her husband at Kumbharwada, was removed to G. T. Hospital, suffering from opium poisoning. She died a few hours later.

At the Coroner's inquest on Monday, evidence was led to show that the deceased's husband slapped her in a quarrel over food. Aggrieved by this she took opium, which she had purchased from a vendor at Kamatipura. Being found unconscious in her bed she was removed to G. T. Hospital where she died subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium poisoning.

### KNOCKED DOWN BY AN ENGINE.

At about 8 a.m. on Monday while a local train of the G. I. P. Railway, was passing along Kurla Station, the engine knocked down one Nanji Khimji, a Khoja, aged (50), sitting near the rails. He was brought down to Bombay and removed to J. J. Hospital where his right foot was amputated and detained for further treatment.

## POONA SEVA SADAN.

When Sir Leslie accompained by Lady Wilson paid an all too short visit to the Poona Seva Sadan writes in the visitor's book as follows:—

"It is difficult to speak too highly of the eminently practical work we saw or of the Social and Educational value of this work.

The total number of students on the rolls on the day of our visit was no less than 1256, and when one thinks of this number and realizes that the main objects of the Society are to provide the country with trained nurses and teachers and to give women the opportunity of education and training to learn useful work, one can appreciate how much the Society is doing for India and Indian Women."

We both heartily congratulate Mr. Devdhar and his colleagues, devoted to duty as they are, on their self sacrificing work, hope, to have another opportunity soon of visiting the Seva Sadan again and feel sure that it will have in the future all that success it so thoroughly deserves."

His excellency has donated Rs. 250 to the Seva Sadan as a mark of his appreciation of its work.

### GOLD MOHUR MILL STRIKE.

The strike of 500 weavers of Gold Mohur Mill, situate at Dadar, continued on Monday. In the morning the strikers were given tickets to receive their pay in the afternoon.

## UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

### REVISED SCHEME OF POST-GRADUATE STUDIES APPROVED.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Monday at 5-45 p.m. Sir C. H. Setalvad, vice-chancellor presiding.

Before the proceedings commenced, the vice-chancellor expressed his profound sorrow on the death of Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal. He said Khan Bahadur Dalal was a very active member of the Senate and had a very brilliant educational career. On behalf of the Senate he expressed his sympathy towards the bereaved family.

Discussion was then resumed on Dr. Mann's proposition regarding a revised scheme of post graduate studies moved at the meeting held on 12th April last. It was proposed by Dr. Mann and seconded by Dr. Masina.

That the Senate approves the revised scheme of University post-graduate studies drawn up by the Syndicate and authorizes the Syndicate to take steps to bring it into operation at the earliest practicable date.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment:

That all the words after 'That' in the first line be 'deleted' and the following words be 'substituted for' them:—

"A Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to consider and report upon the revised scheme of University post-graduate studies recommended by the Syndicate in all its bearings. The Committee to have the power to call persons, opinions and papers."

Dr. Viegas said the question involved far-reaching issues and it was better that this matter be thoroughly considered by a committee.

The amendment dropped for want of a seconder.

Prof. Sahani thought it better to stay over this matter till University Reform Committee had submitted their report. He said there would be time enough for supplementary work to carry out the Reform Committee's recommendations.

AWARD OF MASTER'S DEGREE.

Dr. K. G. Naik then moved an amendment which was seconded by Prof. Kolhatker that the aim of the University should be to award the Master's Degree or the Doctor's Degree (if such a degree is given by our University, say in medicine).

The amendment was carried.

Dr. Naik's next amendment was in regard to several paragraphs. He moved to amend para 4 as follows:—

"In addition to the above, all possible encouragement for Research in Scientific Subjects (such as Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Geology etc.) and in Medicine (Anatomy, Physiology, Bacteriology, etc.) by the way of stipendiary studentships, grants for special apparatus, materials, etc., should be given specially to the institutions and to the individuals who are in need and who are already engaged in carrying on original Research work, or who are desirous of carrying on original Research work."

The amendment was lost.

Dr Naik then withdrew all the other amendments standing in his name.

The original proposition as amended by Dr Naik's first amendment was then put to vote and was declared carried.

The next item in the agenda was the proposition of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye to make it obligatory on every male candidate for a degree examination to undergo a course of military training. As Dr. Paranjpye was not present in the meeting Prof. Kanitker moved adjournment of this proposition till the next meeting of the Senate.

Principal Burns of Agricultural College, Poona, opposed the motion as it was postponed twice before. Besides, he said, the proposition could be disposed of in half an hour if it was discussed.

On taking votes, however, the motion for adjournment was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji then moved:

That the offer of 3½ per cent Government securities of the face value of Rs. 10 lakhs made by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy on behalf of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Bai Khanubai Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Educational Trusts, for the endowment of University Scholarships for Mahomedan students of the Bombay Presidency going to foreign countries for higher studies, be accepted with the most grateful thanks of the Senate: and that the Syndicate be requested to draft and submit for the approval of the Senate regulations regarding the award and tenure of the proposed Scholarships in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

Mr. M. A. Khan seconded and the proposition was carried unanimously.

The Senate then adjourned.

## CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

### BOMBAY PROGRAMME.

The Director of Information writes:—

The Civil Justice Committee opens its session on the 20th August, 1924, at 11-30 a.m. at the Town Hall, Bombay. The session will last till the 4th September, and the Committee will examine 3 or 4 witnesses a day, except on Sundays. The Committee will leave Bombay for Kamathi on the 5th September.

The witnesses will present themselves before the Committee for oral examination in the following order:—

20th August.—Mr. H. H. Payne, Bombay Incorporated Law Society; The Advocate-General, Bombay.

21st August.—Mr. B. P. Mesquan, Pleader, Poona; Dr. N. K. Bapat, 1st Class Sub-Judge, Bijapur.

22nd August.—Mr. E. W. Allison, District Judge, Ahmednagar; Mr. C. N. Mehta, District Judge, Broach; The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

23rd August.—The Hon. Judges of the High Court, Bombay.

25th August.—Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Mr. E. C. Coyajee (The Bombay Bar Association).

26th August.—Mr. N. R. Raverkar, 1st Class Sub-Judge, Dhulia; Mr. S. B. Dadisrijor, The Bombay Vakils' Association.

27th August.—Mr. G. M. Phatak, 2nd Class Sub-Judge, Bhusawal.

28th August.—Mr. T. R. Kotwal, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad; Mr. N. S. Lakar, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Belgaum; Mr. B. B. Kulkarni, Pleader, Belgaum;—subject to modification in consultation with the witnesses.

29th August.—Rao Saheb Hiralal Desai, Pleader, Ahmedabad; Mr. Mulchand Asharam, Pleader, Ahmedabad.

30th August.—The Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay.

1st September.—Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell, the Administrator-General of Bombay; The General Manager, Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Company, Limited, Bombay.

3rd September.—Mr. N. R. Bhalerao, Pleader, Poona.

## BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL KHADI BOARD.

It has got a large stock of Sabarmati Type Rantins at Rs. 6 each, Silvers at As. 15 per lb., and Falkas (Winders) at As. 6 each.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has resolved to collect funds and cloth for South Indian Flood Relief.

Public are requested to send their contribution to the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and District Congress Committees. Receipts will be acknowledged for the money and cloth received.

## ON EVE OF KATHIAWAR TOUR.

### MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 18.

On the eve of the Kathiawar tour, Maulana Shaukat Ali has issued the following message:—Maulanas Husein Ahmed, Nisar Ahmed, Principal Khawaja and self are leaving to-night for a ten days' Kathiawar tour. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad delayed owing to illness, may join the tour. We have received most kind letters of invitations from our Muslim brothers and other friends. We desire earnest co-operation and help from our Kathiawar Muslim brothers in the despatch of the Khilafat Delegation to Angora and in our new constructive programme. We hope that we will receive enthusiastic support from Dhoraji, Pantva, Rajkot, Jetpur, Okhata, Kutiana, Bhavnagar and other places. We will settle the dates of visit of each place after consulting friends at Rajkot and on our way back we hope to visit Viramgam, Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Broach, Surat and Randher. As we have no quarrel with our Indian Princes it is needless to say that beyond asking assistance for religious, educational and humanitarian needs, no political affairs either internal or external will be discussed.

## CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN HUBLI.

### TRAINING OF SEVA DAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HUBLI, Aug. 18.

The Hubli Taluka Congress Committee held its elections on the 9th. The nine vacancies on its Managing Body were filled up by persons conforming to the Ahmedabad Resolutions. Vinayji Shet was elected President and Mr. Gurarao Asandi, as Secretary. It also elected on the same date ten representatives to the Dist. General Body and three representatives to the Dist. Managing Body and four to the Provincial Committee. All representatives conform to the Ahmedabad resolutions.

During the last week Mr. Manilal Kothari collected Gandhi Purse Fund here. He addressed a meeting on 13th under the auspices of the Congress Committee when he exhorted the public to carry on constructive programme more vigorously. His collections have come up to six thousand till now and he hopes to collect a large amount before he leaves this place for Gadag to-morrow. He also addressed a general Lingayat audience yesterday in the Olimath. He urged the non-Brahmins and other communities to join the Congress and fight for Swaraj. Mr. Kempannavar, Secretary, Lingayat Vidyavardhak Sangha expressed on behalf of his community their progressive inclination towards joining the Congress.

The arrangements regarding the ensuing Ganesh utsav are progressing vigorously. Mr. Harisarvottamrao of Nandyal, Mr. Taranath of Tungabhadra and Mr. Tatacharya of Mysore have been invited for the occasion. It is interesting to note that the Municipality is very alert to repairing the roads and making other sundry improvements in view of the coming visit of the Governor.

### HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

The first Hindustani Seva Dal corps in Karnatak is undergoing training at Sitimani in Bijapur Dist. It consists of 15 Sahayaks. The camp which was opened on the 3rd by Sjt. Shrinivasrao Kowsalgi is under the direct supervision of Dr. N. S. Hardiker who is personally conducting the camp. The Syllabus of training prepared by the Hindustani Seva Dal is being followed. The camp is to continue till the end of this month. The time and place of the next camp will be notified later.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

In Calcutta share market jutes opened strong, after holidays and among the speculative stocks Howrah and Clive noted increases. In hundred rupee denominations Gondalpara marked an advance while there was practically no change in others that came under notice. Later however rates improved. Auckland Baily being good features. Coals:—Deals in this section though over a fairly wide range were more or less of an isolated nature in almost all instances and rates noted no variations. Teas continue to obtain very fair amount of outside support at very steady prices. Miscellaneous:—In absence of much enquiry this section remains dull with little doing. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 67/15, 5½ per cent war bonds (1929) 104/7, 6 per cent U.P. bonds (1926-41) 103/12.

Banks:—Calcutta Industrial Bank (in liquidation) 12/8, Central Bank 24/4, Imperial Bank 351/8.

Railway:—Mymensingh Bhairabh Railway (rebate) 72/8.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/4, Dunbar Low Muir Mills (pref.) 45/8.

Jutes:—Albion (ord) 475, Albion pref 110, Anglo-India 264, Alliance 585, Auckland 250, Barnagore 162/8, Baily 235, Belvedere 513, Clyde 9/14, Budge Budge 453, Clive 24/12, Clyoiot 265, Dalhousie 40/8, Empire 56, Fort Gloster 965, Fort William 394, Gondalpara 925, Hooghly ord. 78, Howrah 47/8, Kamarhatty 590, Kankinarrah 452/8, Kinnison 960, Lansdowne ord. 246, Lansdowne pref. 111, Lawrence 575, Lothian ord. 435, Lothian pref. 110, National 300, Northbrook 58/8, Nuddea 52, Orient 222, Presidency 7/14, Reliance 61, Standard 433, Union 580.

Coals:—Bansra 14/4, Bengal 533/8, Bhalgora 20, Bokaro and Ramgar 28/12, Bortea 18, Burrakur 37/4, Equitable 20/12, Ghusick 10/6, North West 29/8, Fatmohna 2/12, Raneegung 48, Samla and Kendra 11/8, Satpukuria and Asansol 2/15, South Karanpura 11/12, Teri Coal and Mineral Prospecting 15, C.P. Cements Re. 1, Chemical Industries Bengal Aerating Gas 24, Indian Iron and Steel 31.

Miscellaneous:—B.I. Corporation ord. 4/, Madan Theatres 4/2, Howrah Oil 10.

Tea Companies:—Basmatia 15/12, Batelli 4/2, Central Cachar 106, Dessai and Perbuttia 230, Dufflaghur 13/4, East India 18, Hattikhira 29, Jutilibari 17/8, Roopachera 25/6, Butema 17/4, Sapoi 23/8, Seajuli 41, Teen Ali 14/8, Teesta Valley 40/4, Tespore 13, Tirrihannah Tukvar 31.

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### POONA CANTONMENT HOUSE ACCOMMODATION CASE.

#### APPEAL DISMISSED.

Nur Mohamed Beg Mohamed
vs.
G. Monteath, District Magistrate Poona

[Before The Hon'ble Sir Amberson Morten and Justice Fawcett]

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wilde, District Judge of Poona.

The facts are briefly these:—

The plaintiff who was the owner of a house No. 16 Elphinstone Road, Poona, was served with a notice under Section 7 of the Cantonments House Accommodation Act of 1923 requiring him to execute a lease of the house to Government for five years. He averred that the notice issued was illegal as he was the owner of the house and was occupying it. As the defendant was about to evict him, he sued for an injunction to restrain the defendant from so doing.

The defendant replied by a written statement that the plaintiff was not in occupation of the house when the notice was issued and raised certain technical defences.

The District Judge held that if a house in a Cantonment was required for the occupation of a military officer, a notice is issued to the owner of the house requiring him to lease it to the Government under Section 7 of the Act. But no notice of the kind however is to be issued to an owner in occupation of his house under Section 10 (c). If the owner fails to give possession in pursuance of a notice under Section 7, the District Magistrate shall enter the premises and enforce the surrender of the house. In this case it is not denied that the notice purported to issue to the plaintiff under Section 7 and that he is the owner of the house now in question. It was not the business of the Magistrate to inquire into the facts or to decide the nice point of law whether the plaintiff was or was not in occupation of the house when the notice was issued. His position was that of a bailiff or of a Court executing a decree and his duty was not to do anything but carry out the order. There was thus every reason to hold that the District Magistrate's intention to evict the plaintiff if so required by the military authorities of which he gave the plaintiff a friendly warning was bona fide and the present suit was barred as against him by Section 36. With regard to the contention, that the plaintiff was then residing in his house at Poona, the Judge held that a person who resided in a house only a part of the year could not be said to have occupied it when he was in fact living elsewhere and the house was in charge of a care taker. The word "occupation" meant actual residence and that being so, he found that the plaintiff was not in occupation when the notice was issued. The plaintiff was entitled to no relief and the suit was dismissed with costs.

The Lordships after hearing the agreements dismissed the suit with costs.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Mr. B. J. Desai, appeared for the appellant.

The Advocate General appeared for the respondent.

## GULBARGA RIOTING.

### GENESIS OF THE TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GULBARGA, Aug. 18.

The rioting here which first broke out on the ninth day of Moharrum appears to be at an end. It seems that last Monday while a Hindu shrine was being carried from the Shurnubasappa temple on the usual tour through the streets a Hindu photographer who tried to take a photograph of it was attacked by Mahomedans and the bearers of the shrine ran with it into the temple and locked it in an inner room. A few people were injured but nothing further took place that evening.

The next day, the tenth day of Moharrum, the Hindus remained in their houses. The Mahomedans were in an excited state and when they were carrying an alum down the Upper Gulley street three small Hindu boys are said to have spilled some water over the alum from a roof. The Mahomedans thought that the Hindoo had tried to desecrate the alum and consequently attacked the house from which the water fell. They followed this up by attacking the Shurnubasappa temple and breaking all the glass and images in it and on the way back to Gulbarga town severely assaulted some Hindus whom they met on the way. All was quiet the next day but on Thursday evening (twelfth day of Moharrum) Mahomedans in parties of about a hundre began to arrive on the scene of the previous riot and soon the crowd amounted to well over a thousand. At about 7-30 p.m. the rioters assumed a dangerous attitude and while the people were pressing them back Mr. Mahomed Azeezullah, Superintendent C. I. D., was shot dead by one of the rioters. The mob continued to press into temple and there broke open the inner room and carried off the silver and gold ware and set fire to the ruth (car). Their attitude became so dangerous that the people were obliged to open fire on them. The causalities so far ascertained are one ring leader killed, and nine wounded. The mob subsequently left for Gulbarga town where they demolished four or five temples and set fire to two shops.

The Mahomedans accuse the Hindus of having desecrated three of their mosques and state that it was on account of this that they retaliated on Thursday by attacking the Hindu temple. Troops belonging to the Nizam's forces have arrived from Hyderabad and conditions are apparently normal though some shops have not yet opened.

The Nizam has appointed a Commission to enquire into the disturbance and the enquiry is now in progress.

### A GOOD C. I. D. OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 18.

The death in the riots at Gulbarga of Mr. Mohammed Azizullah, Touring Superintendent C. I. D. is greatly regretted in Hyderabad where he was respected and admired for his zealous work and his fearlessness. He was one of the best C. I. D. officers in the Nizam's Service and was only last year awarded the King's Police Medal. In 1919 he was stabbed in a fracas in the city on the occasion when one Sub-Inspector of Police and one head Constable were killed and another Superintendent was injured. A large number of mourners attended the funeral held on Saturday, the Police parading in strength.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

### A DRAWN DUEL.

A two-all draw was the result of the encounter on the Cooperage ground on Monday evening between the Staff and the 70th R. G. A. which was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The free sides were lined up with eager crowds who cheered at every five minutes when there was any exciting scuffle or a beautiful clearance. The game was interesting all throughout the period and judging from the uphill struggle which the Staff made to put in the equaliser it may be said to their credit that they exhibited an improved form and what may be called worked wonders. Both the teams were in their form but in spite of the practice that they had already had combination of the quintette was conspicuous by its absence and it may be said of both the teams. Tall kickings and shots to the goalmouth were the features of the game and the goalies were severely tested + Burns of the Staff getting more of the attacks, than his vis-a-vis. The R. G. A. displayed superior game and commendable tactics but the defence not proving it-self equal to the situation in face of the continued attacks of Throneton and Litten they had to share points with the Staff. The Artillery drew the first blood for which Bunyan was responsible, and it was equalised by Calvert during the first moiety. The game became a little exciting and interesting after the equaliser came in and Bunyan and Davies struggled hard to get the upper hand but half time saw no other goal. After lemon time the R. G. A. played a dashing game and the ball was confined to the penalty area of their opponents. A long shot from Saxon saw Burns saving but no sooner he could clear it safely than Davies defeated him and sent in a daisy-cutter amidst cheers. Elated with joy the R. G. A. defence played a bit forward game which enabled the Staff to bring the ball to the danger zone of their rivals sometimes out of the reach of the Artillery men and a penalty was given for "hands" which was properly utilised by Mitten. Mr. Turner was in charge of the whistle and his decisions left nothing to be desired.

The sides were:—

Staff.—Burns: Williams and Moss: Brooks, Hancock and Snow: Throneton, Tuck, Calvert, Weatherhead and Mitten.

R. G. A.—Robertson: Kenneth and Dew Robinson, Saxon and Beaker: Alcyim Houghton, Bunyan, Davies and Addison.

## CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

### SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

#### HINDU GYMKHANA Vs. MEDICALS

On the home ground the Hindu Gymkhana easily defeated the Grant Medical College by 4 wickets and 83 runs. The medicals went in first and could only collect 61 runs to which the Hindu Gymkhana replied with 144 for 6 wickets. B. R. Kagal was responsible for 2 runs apiece while V. G. Joshi captured 3 for 14 runs. Patel was the only effective bowler on the College side and brought down 4 Hindu wickets at the cost of a dozen runs. The scores were:—

Grant Medical College.—M B Mody 6, G S Wagle 1, Joshi 0, Udwadia 1, 2, Patel R S 13, Nagarwala R 2, Mistri 14, Patel H A 7, Engineer not out 0, Shaligram 3, Desai 0, extras 13, total 61.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.—M B Rao 30, C M Gandhi 33, C M Rana 29, B R Kagal 12, W L Kalgutker 8, B S Mazumker 13, S R Pawasker not out 9, B L Gore not out 0, V O Joshi, E H Bhatt D A Shets did not bat, extras 10, total (for 6 wickets) 144.

#### PARSI GYM. BEAT KILLICK NIXON C. C.

The Killick Nixon Eleven suffered a bad drubbing against the Parsi Gymkhana who comfortably won a half-day match by 5 wickets and 69 runs. The Parsi Gymkhana batting first knocked up 180 at the cost of five wickets. The Mercantile firm replied with 111. Kapadia contributing 39. For the winning team Sanjana, Pavri and Cooper scored 37, 35 (not out) and 25 respectively. A substantial addition to the Parsi total was the 39 extra runs given away through poor fielding.

Parsi Gymkhana.—M Manecksbaw 3, K Umrigar 16, B Sanjana 37, S Cooper 26, M Reporter 21, F Pavri not out 35, S Mehta not out 12, K Writer, P H Baria, Dr. R Tata (Capt) R Bulsara, did not bat, extras 30, total for 5 wickets 180.

Killick Nixon and Co.—Kapadia 33, Pilgaonkar 0, Fernandez 19, Vijayaker 7, Reid 11, Nusservanji 1, Parker 2, Smith 15, Nayampalli not out 3, Velinker, 2, Kantak 0, extras 12, total 111.

#### ISLAM GYMKHANA BEATEN.

The B B & C I Railway team easily disposed of the Islam Gymkhana for 23 runs, thanks to the successful bowling of Warden and Godambe who captured 4 wickets each. The Railway team scored 121, the top run getters being Warden 35 and Swami 25. P P Vithal was penalised for leg-before-wicket, when he secured only 4 to his credit.

The scores were:—

Islam Gymkhana.—K H Contractor 8, G M Shaik 10, P P Efrani 3, V Ahmed 0, A Kazi 1, Shaik Mahomed run out 1, A G Khan 0, F Lakhani 0, R M Shaikh 0, Shaik Alli 0, Jaffarbeg not out 0, extra 1 total 23.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—W E Ineas 19, M F Pardesai 5, B Kapadia 1, P Vithal 4, K Swami 25, J S Warden run out 35, M A Mahale 13, S B Godambe 11, V P Date 1, Rhotia 0, G Iyer (not out) 2, extras 5, total 121.

## AKALI STRUGGLE.

### THIRTEENTH SHAHIDI JATHA TO JAITO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, August 18.

Twenty-one Akalis who arrived recently from Delhi were included in the thirteenth Shahidi Jatha which left for Jaito and Bhai Pheru. Of these twelve nine have already been arrested. The Jatha that left yesterday took the usual vow of non-violence in front of the Akal Takht received the usual message and marched through the city in a procession as on previous occasions. It was headed by an Akali band and five banners and carried a Granth Sahib in a palanquin. It was entertained with sweets and drinks at some places. Like its predecessors it will march through the country side on foot before it reaches its destination.

Messrs. Puranand Chubwala and Jasubhai, Solicitors, write, on behalf of their client, Varjiwandas Manmohanlal Patel, with reference to the Police Court proceedings against him for cheating brought by Varjiwandas Jekissondas Nallawala, and reported in our issue of 8th instant, that their client has filed a complaint for defamation against Varjiwandas Nallawala in the court of the third Presidency Magistrate on July 29.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

*TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1924.*


## THE COMMON END.

The speech which Mr. C. R. Das made in opening the proceedings of the Swaraj Party Conference in Calcutta contained little that had not been already said by him and other Swaraj Party leaders. But his re-statement of the purpose for which the Party stands and the programme of work through which that purpose is to be attained is at once so clear and uncompromising as to compel the attention of friends and foes alike. What does the Swaraj stand for? It stands for the complete self-realisation of the people of India. It stands for the fulfilment of the declaration made years ago by the late Lokamanya: "Home Rule is my birthright and I will have it". Such a re-statement of purpose makes all speculations about the kind of Swaraj that India is striving for futile. "What they wanted", Mr Das said, "was a clear declaration by the people of the country that they had the right to establish their own system of government in accordance with the temper and genius of the people and they wanted that right to be recognised by their alien rulers". The Swaraj Party thus stands, as a party of Congressmen, for the emphatic repudiation of the arrogant claim of trusteeship by the British people, embodied in the Reforms Act and for the assertion of the right to self-determination. This determination of the people of India was proclaimed on their behalf by the Swarajist leaders in the resolution for a Round Table Conference passed by the Legislative Assembly.

The freedom of India, complete and unqualified, being the supreme object, the question whether the Swaraj India wants will be within the Empire or without it is as futile as the question as to what kind of Swaraj it will be. "He wanted his liberty and freedom," Mr. Das said, "he wanted the right to establish his own system of government. If that was consistent with their being within the Empire he had no objection to being in the Empire. If it was inconsistent with their being in the Empire, his love for freedom was greater than his love for the Empire." What Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said in reference to India's attitude towards South Africa may well be said in reference to her attitude towards the Empire as a whole: Within the Empire, if possible, without the Empire, if necessary and let England choose. For the present England, however, chooses—as the rejection of the demand for a Round Table Conference shows—not to give India the freedom which will enable her to make *her* choice. Therefore what matters to India is not what may happen in the future, but the immediate task of winning freedom. In the circumstances in which India is placed, the task of winning freedom resolves itself into ending or mending the system of government which stands between her and the enjoyment of her birthright. The system has consolidated itself with the co-operation of the people and by encroaching upon their rights. It can, therefore, be bended to the will of the people by the rousing of their spirit of resistance and by the gradual withdrawal of their co-operation with the bureaucracy. Summed up briefly the task before the country is to create a spirit of self-reliance among the people; for India cannot be self-governing until she becomes self-reliant, she cannot get freedom until she is too strong for England to withhold it from her. She has determined to be free but her own unaided efforts must fashion out her will into freedom. This—the evolving of the disciplined strength required to compel those who obstruct her path to freedom to come to terms honourable to both parties—is the essence of Non-co-operation as the Mahatma has preached it. The programme of the Swaraj Party, embracing unceasing struggle with the bureaucracy in the Councils and preparing the people outside the Councils, is directed to the same end; for the appeal of the Swaraj Party is neither to the bureaucracy here nor to the Secretary of the State in England but to the people of India.

Whether the Swaraj Party fails or succeeds will depend on the support it receives from the latter, support which it wants, as Mr. Das said, in order to wrest power from the bureaucracy and to vindicate the honour of the country. The Calcutta correspondent of the Associated Press has referred to an important communication from the Mahatma to Pandit Motilal Nehru, making certain proposals for the settlement of the differences between the two wings of the Congress. We are not in a position at present to disclose the contents of this communication, but we feel confident that it will pave the way for such settlement as will stimulate the best efforts of all Congressmen towards the early realisation of their common end.

## UNPATRIOTIC AND IRRATIONAL.

Mr. A. N. Surve, the local M.L.C., tried to pose before the Reforms Enquiry Committee as a staunch advocate of communal representation and upholder of diarchy, but when the fierce searchlight of questions by the Indian members of the Committee was turned on him he collapsed completely. Mr. Surve first tried to make out that the advanced classes among his countrymen were opposed to the interests of the backward classes, and he instanced the attitude taken up by certain municipalities in refusing to give effect to the resolution passed by the Bombay Legislative Council regarding wells. But when Dr. Paranjpye drew his attention to the fact that certain non-Brahmins had opposed the throwing open of these wells to the "depressed" classes, Mr. Surve had to admit that the Backward Classes themselves were not favourable to the reform. He had also to confess that free "depressed" classes hostels attached to the schools did not work properly because the "depressed" class boys among themselves were observing several caste distinctions. Regarding Goverpment appointments, which according to Mr. Surve, were "monopolised" by Brahmins, it was pointed out to him that in many cases Brahmins had no control at all over these appointments which were in the gift of European officials, and that in others the educational backwardness of the non-Brahmin candidates stood in the way. As regards the Police department, which Mr. Surve wants to be administered as a "reserved" subject, he had to admit that the majority of policemen belonged to the non-Brahmin community and that their superior officers were Europeans. Even as regards seats on the Legislative Council he had to admit that though the number of seats reserved for the Maratha and other "backward classes" was seven the latter had succeeded in capturing as many as eleven. Finally Mr Surve was obliged to confess that he did not think that there was any logical foundation for the classification of the Brahmin and the Non-Brahmin. Yet, Mr. Surve and some friends of the "Non-Brahmin" persuasion have been persistently raising the cry of "Brahmin-menace!"

Mr. Surve and others of his thinking will do well to realise that the accident of birth, except in the case of the so-called "untouchables, has had little to do with the position in which the various Hindu communities find themselves to-day. It is either their poverty or their conservatism in availing themselves of the existing educational and other facilities for betterment that is really responsible for their "backwardness." A large proportion of the Brahmins of the Presidency are poor, but they take to education as the duck takes to water. But there are illiterates and conservatives among Brahmins as well as non-Brahmins and these sections of both communities will always be "backward." It is, perhaps, Mr. Surve's complaint that the educated Brahmins, when they rise to positions of power, are not always sympathetically inclined towards the claims of educated non-Brahmins. We do not believe this to be so to any large extent, but even if it were so the remedy lies in the hands of the non-Brahmins themselves, especially the educated and rich among them. They should labour to spread far and wide the benefits of education, both literary and technical, in their community and thus remove the handicap in the race for progress and, above all, make common cause with the rest of their countrymen to win freedom which alone can ensure their advancement. The present anti-Brahmin movement, engineered by a few interested parties, is certainly not the right remedy. It is not only suicidal from the point of view of the country and the Hindu community as a whole, but harmful also to the permanent interests of the non-Brahmin classes. The Non-Brahmins demand justice, equal opportunity and fair-play but is their attitude consistent when in the same breath they demand the dominance of a system of government which denies justice, equal opportunities and fair-play to Indians irrespective of whether they are backward or advanced?

As for Mr. Surve's fascination for diarchy, it will be seen that it is restricted only to the reservation of the Police and Finance Departments. He is prepared to entrust the administration of all the other departments to the Ministers. He is evidently blissfully ignorant of the trials of the Ministers, over whose heads the axe of the Finance Member is always kept suspended like the Democles' sword. That axe is liable at any moment to come down and take a slice of the Minister's scalp. The ex-Ministers of the Central Provinces and Punjab have fully revealed their plight under the diarchical system, which drove some of them to repeated offers of resignation. But Mr. Surve, not knowing anything of the inner working of diarchy in actual practice, asks for its retention in what he calls a limited form because he looks at the question from a standpoint which is neither patriotic nor rational.

## THE RENT ACT.

We published the other day the correspondence which passed between Prof. K. T. Shah and Mr. M. R. Jayakar regarding the attitude adopted by the Swaraj Party towards Mr. Addyman's Bill. Mr. Jayakar in his reply pointed out that the decision of the majority of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party not to make the Bill a party question was arrived at after prolonged and anxious consideration and after consultation with Pandit Motilal Nehru. Pandit Motilal Nehru's memorandum, published elsewhere, which was circulated among the members of the Swaraj Party sets forth the considerations which weighed with the majority of the latter in arriving at their decision. It will be seen from the memorandum, and Mr. Jayakar emphasised the point in his reply, that the decision of the Swaraj Party was not based on the opposition to the principle or purpose of the Bill but on the inexpediency of rushing a measure of this kind without arriving at a common understanding. The Party decided not to make the Bill a Party question, owing, Mr. Jayakar said, to the difficulty of deciding, in the short time at its disposal, on a measure which would meet the requirements of the situation and as the private Bills for extending the Rent Acts were introduced in some hurry and were not published, translated or circulated among the members of the Council it was doubtful, Mr. Jayakar contended, even if leave had given given for their introduction, whether, in view of the hostile attitude of the Government, they would have passed through all the stages in the last session without the suspension of the Standing Orders and Rules. "I should be the last person," Pandit Motilal Nehru says, "merely to suggest that the Party should be kept intact even at the risk of jeopardising national interests in general." In the same way the Bombay Council Swaraj Party, though, owing to the considerations already referred to, it decided to allow freedom to its members to vote as they liked, showed that it was, as a whole, alive to its obligations to the tenants and to their hardships; for not only did the majority of its members voted in favour of the Bill but, as Mr. Jayakar has stated, it is making serious efforts to secure a just solution of the question which will fully provide against the dislocation caused by the rejection of Mr. Addyman's Bill by the solid vote of the official bloc.

## Notes of the Day.

**Waste of India's Money.**

The verdict of most visitors to the British Empire Exhibition that the Indian section thereof has been designed more to amuse and aesthetically enthuse the visitor than to promote the vital interests of Indian industry is once again borne out by Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee, the well-known merchant of Kenya. His statement to the Associated Press reveals also how far those responsible for the organisation of the Section are irresponsive to any suggestions calculated to rectify the blunders already made. Lakhs have been spent to make the show as imposing as possible, but every visitor to the Exhibition has had to admit that the Indian section compares very poorly with those of the Dominions, in spite of the fact that the actual resources of India are greater than those of all the Dominions put together. It is because the public of this country knew that India would not be properly represented at the Exhibition that they had opposed India's participation therein. The Exhibition is now practically over and the lakhs India has spent must be considered as practically wasted. Mr. Bernard Houghton points out in the "Swarajya":

"In the interest and exaltation evoked they may well overlook a curious division in the exhibits. The make-believe Empire, that is the colonies, which are really independent countries, did not content itself with raw materials; it shows also manufactured goods such as hardware, clothing and even pianos, which compete with those of England. The real Empire, the subject peoples, apart from artistic articles, shows raw materials only, or raw materials worked up by British capitalists. There is set forth the sure function of Empire. In the eyes of the British ruling class, India must supply cotton, metals, timber, tea, rubber, and such like to furnish an excellent market for British goods, and ten thousand lucrative jobs for Britons. The interests of the people do not count. This for India is the meaning of Wembley."

The only slight advantage India has derived from the Exhibition is, perhaps, in respect of the Arts section, which must have revealed to the West, and especially to the British people, the high achievements of India in the field of art.

**The Die-Hard Mentality.**

The workings of the "Die-hard" mentality under the impulse of self-interest invariably afford food for amusement, if not instruction, to those who watch them. The "Die-hards" of England fought to the last post, so to say, to prevent Ireland from securing her freedom, but since their struggle was of no avail, they are now resigned to the "evil" of Irish freedom. They also opposed tooth and nail the relaxation of British control over Egypt conjuring up, for the benefit of British investors and other sections of the public who took any interest in Egyptian affairs, visions of chaos, carnage and other dreadful calamities that were sure to overtake Egypt if the Egyptian demands were conceded. But here, again, the "Die-hards" were unsuccessful in their attempts and are now face to face with an Egypt almost independent and not over-friendly to her former rulers. The "Die-hard" hostility to further political advance in India is too well-known to need any special mention. In the case of Ireland, since matters have gone too far, the Die-hards are content merely to vent occasionally their contempt on those who "betrayed" the Empire and Ulster. In the case of Egypt, however, they seem still to cherish the hope that circumstances will somehow shape themselve so as to necessitate the British resumption of the control of Egypt. The recent attempt to assassinate Zaghlul Pasha has provoked a characteristic outburst in the "Die-hard" Press of England, disclosing the still smouldering sinister intentions towards the national aspirations of the Egyptians.

**Whiteman's Burden.**

The "Saturday Review", for instance, has no doubt whatever that "the rash experiment of Egyptian independence, so inconsiderately undertaken two years ago has proved a disastrous failure." Egypt at the present moment, the journal says, "is full of discontent, though much of the grumbling is kept beneath the surface by the force of a well organised system of terrorisation." Of course, there was no "discontent" at all when Egypt was under the heel of an Allenby, nor was there any system of terrorisation, well or ill-organised, when Martial Law prevailed in Egypt for nearly five years and prominent leaders, including the present Prime Minister, were either deported or imprisoned. Egyptians have either forgotten all these imprisonments and deportations, the gag on the Press and the ban on national schools, or if they remember them at all they do so with "gratitude" for the protection so kindly afforded to them by the British soldiery and civilian circles against the "rapacity" of the "unscrupulous demagogues" among themselves. If we are to believe the "Saturday Review," the Egyptian peasant is "silently, but none the less sincerely and regretfully," sighing for the good days of Lord Cromer." Whether it is in Ireland, or Egypt or India, the same dismal story of "disastrous failure" of the people to govern themselves is to be met with and they sigh for the restoration of the apron-strings to the hands of Great Britain Of course, it is the inborn conviction of every "Die-hard" Briton that no non-European people on the face of the earth, save the Japanese, can ever govern themselves efficiently and that Great Britain has been specially commissioned by Providence to shoulder the "White-man's burden" of governing these people and "civilising" them progressively. It is a pity, however, that this "mission" of Great Britain is not properly appreciated by the people who are so efficiently governed.

**Bureaucratic Pin-pricks.**

We had occasion the other day to draw attention to the extraordinary efficiency displayed by the Postal Department when a letter addressed care of this office and posted at Girgaum on July 26 and bearing post-mark of the same date was delivered on July 29. The gentle man, to whom the letter was addressed has now received an explanation of this phenomenon, which is that "the delay complained of is due to certain scrutiny which is being carried out under Government orders." He is not the only person whose correspondence is tampered with "under Government orders." Letters addressed to many other Non-Co-operators are similarly treated. The Non-cooperators are engaged in a struggle which is open and above board. There is, therefore, no excuse for these futile pin-pricks by the bureaucracy except that to cause needless annoyance to those whom it considers its opponents is regarded by it as a part of the game.

**A Welcome Suggestion.**

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee writes:—

"Sir,—The address to be presented to Mahatmaji comes off on 29th instant, and as there is likely to be a hot rush for tickets by the public, may I suggest to the Municipal Executive to issue about 500 tickets *free* to the public to respect the right of free entrance to a public function and to sell the balance of tickets at stated rates. the proceeds to go to "Malabar Relief Fund." I am sure the public will appreciate the suggestion and will be only too glad to see it carried out. It will help a deserving cause and will also relieve the unnecessary shouting at the Executive for partiality in distribution."

The suggestion, which is characteristic of Mr. Tairsee's business acumen, should prove welcome to the public as well as to the Municipal Executive who will be hard put to it to satisfy the demand of the citizens of Bombay to participate in the City's welcome to their beloved leader. Thousands of citizens of Bombay would like to be present in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the occasion. But the accommodation in the hall being limited, Mr. Tairsee's suggestion has the two-fold advantage of at once satisfying the public desire and raising money for the relief of the distressed in South India.

## MUSLIMS AND CO-OPERATION.

(BY TAHER S. MAHOMEDI.)

The attitude of the Turks re the Khilafat question has done one signal service to the Muslims in India, in that it has made them turn their eyes towards their own homes instead of constantly straining them in search of a panacea in distant lands. The meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee at Delhi should be memorable because of the definite enunciation of a new policy which is fraught with great possibilities for the future of the Muslims of India. The logic of facts has opened the eyes of many who would still fondly hug to their bosoms the old deeply rooted idea of some mysterious foreign influence emancipating the Indian Mussalmans from the shackles which have been hitherto impeding their growth as a community, and as a race. Not that the resolutions have materialized themselves, so far as the public knows, nor has any practical shape been given to the economic and educational policy adumberated at the meeting. It is not my intention here to dwell upon the whole of the elaborate scheme suggested in one of the resolutions, but I would confine myself to one aspect of the programme, which to my mind deserves the greatest encouragement and support. I mean Co-operative Societies.

**A Sure Way.**

Though it may seem heterodox to say that co-operation is the one sure way to redemption, both moral and material, it is nonetheless a fact. There is no need for people to go back and to co-operate with those they have taken a vow to non-co-operate. The very force of their non-cooperative energy in respect of one set of people, should throw them whole-heartedly into the co-operative circle of another set, viz., themselves. Cannot our slogan be *not* Non-co-operation with the Government but co-operation amongst ourselves. It seems negatives no longer spur the people on to action. Why not nerve them with incessant affirmatives? Instead of asking them to boycott the law courts would it not be better to divert their energies in a channel which would leave them neither the leisure nor the inclination to waste their time and money in fighting one another? No need, again, to ask them to shun Government assistance, if ways and means are provided whereby they could help themselves.

**Humble Beginnings**

This, and much more could be done by means of co-operative action. Leon Say, after visiting the parts of Italy and Germany which the magic hand of co-operation had transformed from lands into smiling fields and prosperous villages, exclaimed:—

"All the wonders which I have seen are the wonders of private initiative and decentralisation. It is private initiative, it is decentralization of credit which is the dominating cause of all progress in wealth. It is co-operation that has created it all. The idle man becomes industrious, the spendthrift thrifty; the drunkard reforms his ways and becomes sober, the hunter of taverns forsakes the inns, the illiterate, though a grandfather, learns to read and write—a tale from wonderland, yet it is all sober fact. It is an institution which with very slight effort can produce marvellous results." "Co-operative credit," wrote M. Luzzatti, is 'capitalized honesty'; what an ample and practically inexhaustible source of productive power there lies hidden in the labour, the frugality, the honesty of the nation's workers! It was the object of the founders to bring these scattered streamlets together, to give them aim and force and by doing so to make the very droplets which compose them more fruitful, more productive by the sense of responsibility awakened, the principles of business instilled, the knowledge of dealing with money, and an appreciation of its productive power diffused!"

Raiffeisen borrowed £300 to begin his work upon. M. Luzzatti started his gigantic institution at Milan which now has a capital of about £500,000 with a puny sum of £28. Signor Leone Wollemberg began his banking operation with almost nothing but credit, and these co-operative banks with such humble beginnings have created milliards worth of property, and have themselves become substantial institutions with great wealth.

**Achievements in India**

It would be easy to rhapsodise as to what has been done in Italy, Germany, Holland, Russia and other foreign countries by the help of co-operation. But these distant examples never seem to fit in with one's actual surroundings. They get befogged with the distance, and give a very hazy conception of their reality. Happily co-operation has achieved great things in India too, inspite of its very limited sphere of action, and holds out great promises for the future if only the national will and energy is roused up to the required pitch. To quote a few typical

(Continued on page 10.)

# MR. CHINTAMANI'S INDICTMENT.

## FULL RESPONSIBILITY IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

## NON-CO-OPERATORS AND REFORMS.

### SIR ALEXANDER MUDDIMAN'S ADMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The most damaging indictment of dyarchy and the existing constitution came from Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, ex-Minister, U. P. whose written statement and oral evidence proved his case from A to Z before the Reforms Enquiry Committee to-day. In forty-eight foolscap printed pages of his memorandum, the longest so far received from any witness, Mr. Chintamani has dissected in minutest details the Act, the rules and the manner the reforms have been worked and he comes to the conclusion that neither the British Government nor its agents "The Heavenborns" have done anything to make the reforms a success: This sweeping charge naturally upset Sir Alexander Muddiman whose face grew red. He asked witness to modify this statement. Mr. Chintamani refused to do so. Thereupon the chairman enquired whether witness remembered that Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford had observed in their joint report that a constitution to be a success must be worked by reasonable men in a reasonable way. Of course, replied Mr. Chintamani, if this ideal condition was forthcoming any constitution in the world could be worked. "That is what I want", declared the President with a sigh of relief. But, added Mr. Chantamani to the president's dismay, human nature was imperfect and was full of prejudice; therefore safeguards in constitution were necessary. The chairman thereupon suggested that perhaps the officers' attitude was due to the non-co-operation movement and told witness that the non-co-operation party was the most powerful party in the country." Sir Alexander was anxious to defeat Mr. Chintamani and therefore had to confess that the non-co-operation party consisted not of lunatics and reckless agitators, as Government has hitherto proclaimed to the world, but was the most powerful party in the country.

Mr. Chintamani's memorandum is not being published in full, because of its attack on personalities including the Governor. But from the questions of Sir Muhamed Shafi it appeared that Sir Harcourt Butler worked the reforms in the first year as unitary Government under ideal conditions, but that soon his enthusiasm chilled, and as Mr. Chintamani put it amid laughter, the Government was then run neither on unitary nor on dyarchical line but as semi-demi unitary-dyarchical system, Mr. Chintamani's strong point was when he showed that while the Governor was kept supreme in all affairs his actions could not be discussed in the Council. This was the most outrageous, because on an autocratic head was given the garb of a constitutional Governor. Furthermore, the Finance department and the legislative department, which were common to both the halves, were run as reserved departments although the Act did not include them among the transferred subjects, with the result that ministers were seriously handicapped. As for measures of advance, Mr. Chintamani strongly holds that dyarchy cannot work. Mr. Chintamani made it clear to the President that he did not want to introduce dyarchy in the Central Government but full responsibility with the exception of two subjects to be retained under the Viceroy's Control. He was also opposed to the All-India Public Service Commission, unless the existing constitution was changed; because this body would be merely an agent of the extraneous authority namely the Secretary of State and thereby retard the constitutional progress. Mr. Chintamani also opposed the power of patronage in the hands of ministers. Sir Alexander Muddiman considered this an extraordinary statement because he thought no party could be held together by ministers without the power of patronage in any part of the world, "there is nothing extraordinary in the proposal" said Mr. Chintamani and he rightly felt surprised that the President should consider that parties were held together only by the exercise of patronage. As a matter of fact one of the charges against the ministers by services witnesses before the Lee Commission was that ministers would import political considerations in dealing with the services.

### DETAILED REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 18.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, ex-Minister of the United Provinces was examined to-day by the Reforms Enquiry Committee. The memorandum he had supplied to the Committee was a bulky volume of nearly fifty pages of printed foolscap dealing mainly with the working of the Reforms Act in the United Provinces from January 1921 to May 1923, during which period he was a Minister and afterwards resigned accompanied by Pandit Jagat Narain his colleague. The conclusions he arrives at are also mainly those expressed before the Committee previously by a few other ex-Ministers, namely abolition of the unworkable dyarchy, grant of full provincial autonomy and responsibility in the Central Government except in regard to the Foreign and Military Departments.

Mr. Chintamani's examination of the working of dyarchy as very critical and supported by innumerable instances in every branch of the departments he was in charge.

He says:—"At the outset Sir Harcourt Butler avowed publicly and privately his intention to conduct his Government as a unitary Government. He had been most strongly opposed to the dyarchical system, and held the firm conviction that it would not and could not work smoothly and satisfactorily. It was due to this that the Ministers did not press beyond a certain point their suggestions of larger amendments in the rules of executive business, as they would have emphasised the dyarchical nature of the Government Nothing was left that could be desired in openness and cordiality of the Finance Member. The Ministers felt at that time that they had an ideal chief and ideal colleague to act with, but it was some time later that the Ministers found that they were not being taken into confidence on all subjects. For instance there were differences over the Oudh Rent Bill in which the Ministers' views did not prevail. In 1922 the Ministers were not consulted nor informed about the reference from the Government of India on the question of Arms Rules. The Ministers also discovered that the decisions reached at the meetings of the whole Government were not carried into effect. In all cases that they were taken into confidence and consulted at certain stages of a subject, but dropped out at later stages and that sometimes they were never consulted nor informed. In a word the whole spirit of the Government underwent a disagreeable transformation." The varying attitude of the Governor (Sir Harcourt Butler) towards the District Boards Bill (in charge of Pandit Jagat Narain) at successive stages of its progress through the Legislatives Council and the difficulties the Ministers had to surmount on this account illustrated quite well, says Mr. Chintamani the embarrassing and thankless position of the Ministers in the present system.

With the advent of the present Governor (Sir William Marris) another change came over the situation. Weekly meetings of the whole Government ended in quarterly meetings and during the four and half months the Ministers being colleagues of Sir William Marris they saw no subject of any great consequence considered at such meetings. Indeed, it was dyarchy all over. The rightful position of the Ministers being masters in their own household had not been secured to them and the manner in which the system worked was entirely what its Governor made it. Mr. Chintamani next complains against the existence of power vested in the Governor-in-Council to control the transferred subjects and urges the Rules under Section 45A (3) of the Act should be revised. Then as the Finance Department is common to the whole Government it should have been left to the Governor as to which of his colleagues he should place in charge of that Department. But Rule 38 (1) as it stands is a reflection, says Mr. Chintamani on the Ministers and it gives an unfair and initial advantage to the Governor-in-Council and the reserved subjects over the Ministers and the transferred subjects. In fact this rule had operated to the disadvantages of the Ministers. After therefore, reiterating his strong protest against Rule 36 the memorandum refers to the financial stringency and says: that although the Ministers reduced their expenditure to the irreducible minimum in view of the financial stringency it was not so in the case of the reserved departments. If, however, he (Mr. Chintamani) and Pandit Jagat Narain ultimately gained their points in part it was more than once at the point of resignation. Not a pie of the new expenditure could be incurred by the Ministers without the approval of Finance Member. He (Mr. Chintamani) suggested to Sir Harcourt Butler in 1922 that every proposal of new expenditure in any department exceeding the amounts that His Excellency might fix for recurring and non-recurring expenditure might be circulated to all the four members of the Government and where there was disagreement of opinion might be considered at a meeting of the whole Government, but the Governor did not agree even to the supply of information to the Ministers.

The memorandum deals with the Legislative Department and the Legislative Council. First of all Mr. Chintamani points out that the Ministers were after the first year not consulted regarding the dates of Council meetings. No dyarchical distinction was observed during the first year, but the change after that went so

(Continued on next page.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

1820

# LONDON AGREEMENT

## HOW THE PRINCIPALS BARGAINED.

### EVACUATION BEGINS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The remark of Dr. Stressmann at the Conference on Saturday that he was hourly receiving shoals of protests against singing the proposed agreement and M. Herriot's reply that he also was buried beneath a similar avalanche illustrate the circumspection with which the two principals bargained in the final stages. The Germans prssed hard for concessions for example Government guarantee of the loan and early evacuation of Ruhrort. The first point was met by the Allies agreeing to facilitate the success of the loan by every means short of actual guarantee. The last obstacle was removed when the French and Belgians although reluctant to abandon the pivotal town ultimately conceded the evacuation of Ruhrort and other minor sanctions towns before September 1st. M. Herriot discreetly hinted at the possibility of a favourable review of the whole evacuation issue in the light of German behaviour in two months. Finally there arose the question of dyestuffs on which the French, Belgians, and Germans agreed whereas Mr. MacDonald withheld his assent until he had consulted experts after which it was agreed commercial treaties should be negotiated by all the Powers simultaneously on the basis of equality.

TONE OF LONDON PRESS.

The tone of London press is one of restrained satisfaction. It warmly recognises that the greatest advance has been made since the Treaty of Versailles, but it re-echoes Mr. MacDonald's words on Saturday that the work of pacification is now only beginning. It drews attention to the complexities which are bound to arise from the enforcement of the Dawes Report, also the more general questions like the readjustment of the individual Allie's proportions of the reparations. The Liberal papers accuse Mr. MacDonald of weakness in consenting to the continued occupation of the Ruhr, but note with pleasure evidences of the French goodfaith contained in the official announcement that a number of towns are being evacuated to-day.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

It is officially announced that the French will evacuate the towns of Offenburg and Appenweier, on the 18th August.—Reuter.

## FRANCE'S GAINS.

### A LARGE ANNUAL WINDFALL.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

With the exception of M. Herriot all Conference delegates have left for their homes. The French and the German Parliaments will meet this week to discuss the ratification of the Agreement which the British official circles are confident will be duly effected although the German press is in no way too happy at the result.

M. Herriot interviewed by Reuter detailed a substantial advantage that France derives by the Agreement, notably through the German taxes, railway revenues and industrial bonds. It is estimated that France, for the first time, can count upon an annual windfall of nine hundred million francs to the budget in addition to the deliveries of coal and coke. M. Herriot concluded that the Conference marks new era and France is no longer isolated.—Reuter.

## AMERICAN PAPERS GREET AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

New York.—All morning papers greet the London Agreement as opening a new era in Europe and particularly praise Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot.—Reuter.

## M. HERRIOT LEAVES FOR PARIS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

M. Herriot left for Paris on Monday morning.—Reuter.

## IRAQ BOUNDARY QUESTION.

### TO BE DEALT WITH BY LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Constantinople.—The League of Nations has informed the Turkish representative at Geneva that the British Government have requested the Assembly to deal with the question of the Iraq boundary at its forthcoming meeting.—Reuter.

## RIOT IN NAPLES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Naples.—A riot followed an attempt of the Opposition parties to hold a meeting in defiance of prohibition by the Police who charged the demonstrators. Fascists fought and fired on the demonstrators. Two of the civilians were killed and six wounded. Ten of the Carabiniers were also wounded.—Reuter.

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

There was no material increase in the business on the Stock Exchange on signing of the Agreement with Germany, but the market is firm with the Allied and German stocks slightly higher. On the contrary, the Foreign Exchange rates have moved adversely owing to selling from the Continent.—Reuter.

# THE RENT ACT BILLS.

## ATTITUDE OF SWARAJ PARTY

### PANDIT MOTILAL'S MEMORANDUM.

It will be remembered that, in reply to Prof. K. T. Shans request for an explanation of the attitude of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Legislative Council regarding Mr. Addyman's Bill, Mr. Jayakar stated that the Party's decision was determined in consultation with Pandit Motilal Nehru and by the considerations which he urged. The following is the memorandum which was circulated among the members of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party embodying Pandit Motilal Nehru's views:—

I take the liberty to put before you a few considerations which have suggested themselves to me in connection with the Rent Bills now before the Bombay Council. I have had no opportunity of seeing the text of these Bills but am informed that they are intended to extend the operation of the present Rent Act. One of them sponsored by Mr. Addyman seeks to extend the protection to non-residential premises beyond the first August 1924 upto the end of 1925. The other sponsored by Mr. Nariman has for its object the extension of the protection to residential buildings for three years after the end of 1925 when the present Act will expire.

I do not propose to go into the merits of any of these Bills and indeed have no materials before me to do so. I shall, therefore, assume that they are unobjectionable in principle. My sole object is to draw attention to the policy of the Swarajya Party as affecting the expediency of pushing these measures through in the existing circumstances.

I understand that both these Bills will be opposed by the landlords and the Mussalman members of the Council, for reasons which it is not necessary to enter into. The simple question which I have to consider is whether in these circumstances the Bills should be proceeded with in the present Session.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

The aim of the Swarajya Party as its name indicates is the achievement of Swarajya for all Indians. It is not its policy to favour one class at the expense of the other however numerous the former may be. The protection of minorities is one of the chief planks in the policy of the party. In dealing with landlords and tenants the party lays itself out to adjust the relations between them on an equitable basis. It is impossible to achieve this end by a majority vote in the Council. The only possible way of doing so is by coming to an amicable arrangement on a policy of give and take. It is obvious that if the rights of minorities are to be determined solely by the vote of majorities the minorities will soon cease to exist. It is this apprehension on the part of our Mussalman fellow-countrymen which comes in the way of their throwing themselves heart and soul into the national movement, and it is to remove this apprehension that the Congress as well as the Swarajya Party has consistently declared that in carrying out the programme of such due weight shall always be given to the rights and sentiments of the minorities. It is, therefore, in my opinion, essential that a serious and *bona-fide* attempt should be made to arrive at an equitable adjustment of rights in consultation with the parties concerned before any legislative measure is introduced in the Council.

My information is that Mr. Nariman's Bill has not been published in the "Gazette" nor translations in the vernaculars have yet been made and circulated among the public. The Bill itself is intended to provide for the future protection of tenants which stands in no danger at least upto the end of 1925. When I was at Poona last week I suggested a compromise between landlords and tenants. I had occasion to meet the representatives of both and they all assured me that it was not possible within the short time at their disposal to discuss the Bill in all its bearings with a view to arrive at a common understanding. It seems to me that there being no urgency in the matter the right course to follow is to take time by simply refraining from introducing the Bill during the present session. Having regard to the state of feeling which the Bill has aroused, there is a danger of weakening the position of the Swarajya Party on much graver issues than those involved in the Bill itself. I should, of course, be the last person merely to suggest that the party should be kept in-tact even at the risk of jeopardising national interests in general. It is really my anxiety for the larger interests of the nation which has induced me to submit this note for the consideration of the members of the Bombay Council. My only objection is to the rushing through of a measure of this kind and not to the principle which it involves. I have, therefore, considered it my duty to lay these views before you to draw attention to a graver danger which seems to me to lurk in the seemingly innocent measure which merely extends an acknowledged principle. I should not have ventured to thurst myself in your deleberations if you were pressed for time. But there being nearly a year and a half for the present Act to run nothing can be lost by taking time over it.

I hope to be pardoned for this gratuitous advice which I trust will be taken in the spirit in which it is offered.

## MRS. EVANS' MURDERERS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Mexico City.—The trial of five persons accused of the murder of Mrs. Evans has resulted in 3 being convicted and 2 being acquitted. The crime is punishable by death.—Reuter.

# SWARAJ PARTY'S PROGRAMME.

## SELF-RELIANCE---GUIDING PRINCIPLE.

## PROTEST AGAINST LORD LYTTON'S INSULT.

## CALCUTTA CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

The All-India Swarajya Conference concluded its sitting on Sunday, amidst scenes of enthusiasm. A resolution expressing the indignant protest of the Swarajya Party against the unwarranted aspersion of Lord Lytton against Indian men and women was adopted after spirited speeches from Messrs. Jayakar, Abhyankar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others. A notable feature was the unexpected arrival of M. Hasrat Mohani who received a tremendous ovation. In the course of the proceedings M. Hasrat Mohani moved a resolution expressing the ultimate object of the Swarajya Party to be the establishment of the Federation of the Free People of India. This resolution having been accepted by the House M. Hasrat Mohani declared himself a member of the Swarajya Party amidst cheers. An elaborate programme detailing the work of the Party within and outside the Congress was carried unanimously. The protest was in connection with the speech delivered by Lord Lytton at Dacca on 5th August.

Hardly had Mr. Jayakar begun reading his resolution when enthusiastic cheers and cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Hasrat Mohani Ki Jai" created a surprise and the eyes of the entire audience were turned towards the gate. Maulana Hasrat Mohani accompanied by Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Messrs. Asaf Ali and T. Sherwani was seen entering and the whole audience rose as one man to greet the great leader who has just been released from incarcertain. The slim little figure cald in an austere gown and wearing a red fez ascended the dais and was warmly received by the President and other leaders present. Fervid embrances followed.

Mr. Jayakar resuming the reading of the resolution said there is an English saying "It never rains but pours." It is a most singular circumstance that before I had read four lines of the resolution that I should have the honour of welcoming Maulana Hasrat Mohani who has been just released from the Yerveda Jail, the last victim, if I may say so, of the bureaucratic oppression.

LORD LYTTON'S BLUNDERS.

Turning to the resolution, Mr. Jayakar proceeded; I have been asked to take up this position which I consider a very great privilege of moving this resolution. I should have preferred that it was spoken to by a Bengali friend of ours but apparently you believe that those who come from distance know your Governor better than you yourselves do. Sometimes familiarity breeds contempt (laughter) and according to that principle it was the wish of Mr. C. R. Das that I should speak on this resolution. We have known Lord Lytton from a distance and distance does lend enchantment to the view (laughter). We know several things which His Excellency Lord Lytton had been doing from time to time. I remember when he was nominated to be the Governor of your enlightened province. I looked up the Who's Who and I found that he is the grandson of a very celebrated person, a man who has left his mark in the English literature. In his reticence, culture and self-control he is the grandson of Bulwar Lytton, whose novels you all remember. There were times when we set so much store on our knowledge of the English language we used to read in our school days We, therefore, thought that in His Excellency we at least expected a Governor who would bring into his methods of administration all that is culture, all that spells of self-control, all that reserve, all that honour, all that self-respect and dignity Whatever His Excellency might have or might not have done belongs to the political domain with which probably polemical politics may not give one united verdict. We have heard from a distance from time to time his acts one after the other. We knew, for instance, how he has kept on his Ministers going when he ought to have dismissed them. We also read of the communique that the vacant ministership will go to one of those who will vote for the Government (laughter.) That also we learnt from distant Bombay from the columns of "Forward" and other papers. But we waited for our verdict whether he was fit to rule this province until this miserable speech was made where his utterances, if they at all indicate anything, indicate the true impulse of his heart and his sentiment and the covert and most objectionable reference he has made of Indian men and Indian women that I say is the last drop in the cup and for this reason that whatever else we may know or may not know of Indian women we know at least this that Indian women prize their honour above anything else. (Cries of Hear, hear.)

PUNJAB DAYS RECALLED.

I am not speaking without my books. I am not in the habit of stating things without experience. I know when we were working in the Punjab in such a meritorious company as Mahatma Gandhi our friend Mr. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru and worked with a view to producing a mass of evidence to show what evil practice was undertaken by the bureaucracy in those days of massacre and disorder. I remember witness after witness had to be given up, you remember we examined nearly 1,200 people. Their statements were before the country and out of 1,200 only 600 were ultimately incorporated in that large mass of volume No. 2 of the report. I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, the one thing which marked this procedure was that women after women were brought before the Committee with statements that they had themselves suffered some kind of sexual molestation. I remember we had examined these women some of whom were well-connected. We said "Well, will you allow us the pleasure of publishing this?" In 99 cases out of 100 these poor women, some of them were very poor indeed, they said "no" because that would reflect on their own honour, the honour of their husbands and their family. If all this evidence could be brought forward and published and put before the world this mass of evidence would have filled three times the magnitude. But no. This proverbial restraint of Indian women which has been so much doubted by Lord Lytton in that speech stood in our way and ultimately Mahatma Gandhi and my colleagues very rightly decided to brush all this most important, harrowing and bloodcurding evidence and we put it aside. That is my experience in India. Apparently Lord Lytton's experience is very different. Indeed he says and I want you to remember this, he says that Indian men and Indian women have entered into a conspiracy to bring false charges against the police incriminating their honour in order to bring the police to obloquy and contempt. I say if there is any indication wanted of the unfitness of Lord Lytton to understand the sentiments of the Indian people it lies in this sentence and it reveals a complete lack of understanding of Indian character. He has stated what it will be our pleasant duty to contradict most resentfully and I am therefore putting this resolution before you with a view that this is not a question of party politics or of a particular party doing a particular thing. It is the resolution which ought to be supported by every one who respects the self-respect and honour of Indian women first and Indian men afterwards. The thing would have been bad enough, it is still worse, if you remember that the question involved in this resolution is *subjudice*. You are aware that an appeal in the Charmanair Case is at present moment pending in the appeal court. Non-Co-operators are accused of non-co-operating with courts. But it is very important thing indeed when the Governor of a province is non-co-operating with the courts (Laughter.)

MISERABLE AFFRONT.

Well, I think it is a singular privilege that I should have been asked to move this resolution and I hope this will be the beginning of a strong agitation, strong in the sense that it was never known before, so that ultimately the public opinion will assert itself and therefore the last part of the resolution says that until such an amend is made this meeting calls upon all Indians to boycott all royal functions held by Lord Lytton or in his honour. You are going to give a lead to the whole of India and I hope you will take up the message of this resolution to your own province and when I return to my province I shall take up this cause which is said in this resolution and we hope that in a very few days there will swell up from the whole of India a chorus of voices which will compel the Governor to make amends for the most unworthy and miserable affront that he could have inflicted upon us, the inhabitants of this country (continued cheers and applause.)

"DEAREST THING IN THE WORLD."

Mr. Abhyankar in seconding the resolution said, "Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen. I thought I had come to Calcutta not to speak but to do something else. However, as it happens, we are yet in the age of speaking. Lord Lytton has said that since his arrival in India, mark the word 'since'—for right through his arrival in India he has found that mere hatred of authority can induce Indian women to invent offences against their own honour only to bring discredit upon the police. His Lordship tells us in these words that he has found this state of affairs in India as early as he arrived in India and certainly it did continue till he uttered these words. Now can there be anything stronger, can there be anything more humiliating, can there be any greater challenge than this than what His Lordship has said? This is an open challenge. I say that if mankind holds anything dearest in this world and dearer than their very life that is this namely, it is the honour of its woman folk (applause) and as I take it there is no man who will not be prepared to do anything even to sacrifice his life to protect the honour of his woman folk (loud applause.) I want you to tell me if there is any greater challenge, greater insult thrown right in your face by anybody. I thank Lord Lytton for his speech.

Continuing he said that as for himself he wished these insntances to multiply because it meant that when one such instance was not sufficient to rouse them from their apathy, from their lethargy to a sense of their duty, they had no right to blame

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## MR. CHINTAMANI'S INDICTMENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

far that on one occasion so important as to be critical to the Ministers, the Finance Member sprung a surprise upon the Ministers by actualy speaking in the Council against the position taken up by them; a position in which the Governor and the Finance Member had both assented earlier and in connection with the same measure. There was even active canvassing against the Ministers' position and what more the Secretary in charge of the very department to which the Bill related moved an amendment which the Ministers had to repudiate and which subsequently the same Secretary withdrew saying "At the request of the Minister". The Governor, the memorandum says, should not have power to disallow resolutions or motions of adjournment. It must be entirely the business of the President. The Governor should be either a constitutional Governor or he should not be protected from criticism in the Council. Mr. Chintamani next objects to the presence in Legislative Council of nominated official members. Although they form a small minority, because as non-official members are rarely present in full strength official votes not infrequently determine the result of division. Moreover, freedom of vote which should be theirs is seldom accorded to them and voting is ordinarily by mandate. "If the Ministers were of one opinion and the Governor-in-Council of another the nominated official members had all to vote with the latter, including those serving in the Ministers' departments. Even when a subject happened to be a transferred one such things do not promote discipline and enhance the position of the Ministers" Mr. Chintamani's conclusion is that "there should be no nominated official members with the exception of the Government Advocate and there should be as many Council Secretaries as there are members of Government selected from among the members to assist and relieve them in the Legislative Council. This will carry with it the further advantage of providing, a supply of trained men to be later selected as members of Government".

The memorandum next urges that in the nomination of members to the Finance Public Accounts and Publicity Committees the Governar should consult not only his reserved, but also the transferred department colleagues. After next, uurging that the number of members for depressed classes from one to three and the allotment of a seat to factory labourers, Mr. Chintamani concludes this portion of the memorandum. He urges the removal of the provision which requires previous sanction of the Governor-General to the consideration of certain classes of legislation and insertion in its place of a provision which retains only so much of it as empowers the Governor or the Governor-General to return a Bill for further consideration, in whole or in part.

### PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Mr. Chintamani next devotes seven page to the position of the Ministers and the Services. Here he gives several instances where he could not do anything according to his own desires or the declared wish of the Legislative Council. Proceeding Mr. Chintamani opposes the constitution of a statutory Public Service Commission under the control of the Central Government, because such a body for the whole of India is inconsistent with autonomous and responsible Government in the Provinces. Instead Mr. Chintamani prefers the constitution in the province itself of selection committees *ad hoc*, but if a statutory Public Services Commission is preferred by any local Government then it could have it, provided the Legislative Council in the province agrees. The Local Governments should have also power to make own arrangement for the purchase of all stores required, Mr. Chintamani then refers to a series of instances pointing out the difficulties experienced in practically every branch of administration owing to the division of the subjects into reserved and transferred when as a matter of fact they cannot be divided into water-tight compartments. He concludes this part of the memorandum by remarking that these instances furnish a sufficient commentary of the Dyarchical constitution under which apparently camels can be swallowed but gnats must be strained at.

### DYARCHY TOTALLY FAILED.

The conclusions he arrives at in regard to the Provincial Governments as mentioned in the memorandum are that present constitution has not worked even tolerably satisfactory as was hoped by its advocates or by those Indians like himself. The system has proved unworkable without grave misunderstandings and frequent friction and unpleasantness which are detrimental to efficient administration and good Government. There is no point in leaving it wholly or very much as it is, because ten years have not elapsed since it was not brought into being. Legislative enactments are meant to be instruments of good Government for the benefit of the people and not fetishes to be worshipped. The present Act has been tried and found wanting and it has failed to bring a degree of satisfaction to the national consciousness of educated India. There is only one path open and that is the Provincial Governments should be transformed into fully responsible Governments. Inclusion of more subjects in the transferred group and amendment of some of the rules will be no solution. The Governor's excessive discretionary powers must be curtailed and he should be a constitutional Governor in relation to the Ministers who should form a Cabinet with collective responsibility. Exception can be in case of agency subjects which may be administered direct by the Governor with the assistance of a Secretary or the Government of India may make other arrangements. The guaranteed rights of the officers of the All-India Services should be respected and their proved grievances redressed with due regard to the financial position of the Central and Provincial Governments and in the interests of the tax-payer; but future recruitment should be on a provincial basis by means of competitive examinations. There should be no statutory Public Services Commission until the Government is made responsible to the Legislature. All legislation by the Central Legislature in relation to a provincial subject should be done away with and the Provincial Governments, should be relieved of the contributions to the Government of India.

### ORAL EXAMINATION.

Upon the memorandum he had supplied five members of the Committee examined Mr. Chintamani to-day for over three hours. The further examination being postponed till to-morrow. Replying to Sir Alexandra Muddiman witness said that he had been for twenty years a resident in the United Provinces. He was a member of the prereform Legislative Council in the United Provinces and was a Minister for the period from January 1921 to May 1923. He was defeated in his efforts to stand for the Assembly by Pandit Krishna Kanta Malavya. When he was a Minister there was no difficulty in commanding the necessary non-official votes for his proposals, about forty to fifty members generally supported him throughout and that the strength could be called his persoual party. There was no organised opposition because opposition was made up of temporary combinations according to the nature of subjects, but there was no definite party against him. Many landlords were his supporters.

President: Your memorandum is very exhaustive and important if I don't examine you on details it is not that I do not regard them as important. I now propose to put some general questions. I notice from your memorandum, that you started with a unitary Government, therefore if dyarchy had been strictly observed the position would have been different.

Mr. Chintamani: Yes.

President: And the system shifted more and more completely to the idea of dyarchy as it is understood?

Witness: But never very completely. The position still remained very dubious. It went in the direction of complete dyarchy, but was not followed to its logical conclusion.

President: You were disapptinted with that tendency to reduce the Ministers' influence.

Witness: That was so.

President: If you had dyarchy from the beginning you would perhaps not have been di appointed.

Witness: We (Ministers) were prepared to work a strictly dyarchical system of Government, but not a semi-demi-unitary-dyarchical Government. (Laughter).

President: The instrument of instructions encouraged joint deliberation, but you will see that the Act does not lay down the principle of joint responsibility (of Ministers).

Witness: The Act does not lay down that principle, but the fundamental rule No. 5 recognises it.

President: That is very important.

Witness: It is undoubtedly important, but does not cover the general field of administration. However we two Ministers did work on the joint responsibility system.

President: Would it have been possible if the Governor had to take one Minister from each party in the Legislative Council and carry out the principle of joint responsibility.

Witness: Provided the persons selected agreed to act on that principle.

President: Supposing the Governor could not get on those lines.

Witness: Then I would rather dissolve the Council than have separate responsibility of the Ministers.

President: But supposing the parties are balanced then unless you have a coalition you cannot form a Ministry.

Witness: If no coalition could be arranged, if no two members of the Legislative Council who would act together and yet get the support of the Council could be obtained, then I would sooner dissolve the Council than do away with joint responsibility.

President: Suppose the same thing happened again after the dissolation.

Witness: On the footing of probabilities it is not likely to arise. I believe these rules were framed on the ground of probabilities and not of extreme possibilities.

President: Otherwise the temporary administration by the Governor should have to be carried on.

Witness: If a normal arrangement could not be made as is contemplated by the Act then I suppose there is no other alternative.

Proceeding witness urged that in matters of dispute over the transferred heads between the Local Government and the Government of India the decision should not by the Governor-General, but an independent judicial tribunal (like say the Privy Council of India to be established) or any other impartial tribunal independent of the Governor-General. Of course the Section 45 in general terms appear to be unobjectionable enough but it all depended on how they were administered. His suggestion, however, was a more clear cut division between the spheres of Government and greater independence to Local Governments on the bais of that clear cut division.

President: As regards your remarks on the Finance Member now, supposing you were the Finance Member yourself then would you have to exercise control in any other way than what the Finance Member did?

Witness: It is difficult to answer if I had been the Finance Member and as a part of the Governor-in-Council which has a specific individual responsibility for certain subjects and the general responsibility for all other subjects and if I was called upon to find funds for subjects for which I was not personally responsible then my position would have been the same as that of the Finance Member namely that charity begins at home. (Laughter).

President: If the Finance Member is an independent authority and is not a part of the Governor-in-Council then you would have no objection.

Witness: Not in that case.

President: You say that not a pie of new expenditure could be incurred by the Ministers without the approval of the Finance Member. Was that correct?

Witness: Quite correct. In fact under the Devolation Rules any expenditure should meet with the approval of the Finance Department before it can be given effect to. The moment the Finance Department does not approve the Governor must either side the Minister or the proposal drops, but the deciding authority is the Finance Department except that aggrieved Ministers can go in appeal to the Governor. From my point of view the Finanece Department was unreasonable.

President: Normally agreed with the Finance Department.

Witness: Yes, in the first year after that it was as often as not disagreement as agreement.

President: But you still carried your points.

Witness: Suppose a member of the Government is only able to carry his points by treating resignation as an almost a daily contingency certainly that is not a satisfactory system.

President: But your complaint is not against the rules, but against the administration of the rules.

Witness: I entirely agree. The safeguard provided namely that the Finance Department should not enter into the policy of expenditure is not a real safeguard for the Ministers inasmuch as the Finance Member is a part of other Government. The authority before whom the Ministers in appeal against the Finance Department is himself responsible to the Government of India, as higher authority, for administration of the reserved departments and therefore, it is not an impartial authority.

President:—What is your remedy?

Witness: Constitutional Governor. But in the unfortunate event of the present constitution being maintained then I would go even to the absurd length of a Minister being allowed to override the Finance Department, than be a victim of that Department.

President: A good deal of your memorandum refers to the Ministers and services.

Witness: Yes, unfortunately.

President: Am I right in understanding that although you had trouble at times with the Services yet on the whole your official relations were good.

Witness: My personal relations were pleasant, but my official relations were not on the whole good. In fact they were good in the beginning, but during the rest of the period they were not good. I mean to say that official disagreements were many and frequent.

President: Were they honest difference of opinion on were they difference which you consider to be vexious?

Witness: I never questioned the honesty of those who disagreed. I say this in the absence of proof to the contrary. I felt their point of view was different. They considered themselves to be guardians of certain interests which were precisely not the interests of which the Ministers were custodians.

President: I see you approve of the statement in the Montford Report that the constitution must be worked by reasonable men and in a reasonable spirit.

Witness: Any constitution in the world will work well if there are reasonable men. I think the constitutions are framed because human nature is imperfect.

Continuing Mr. Chintamani said that although the Railways should be a central subjects, yet some arrangement might be made by which it would be possible that the Local Governments could have direct communications with the railway administration. Secondly it could also be arranged that the opinion of the provinces should get a better hearing before the Central Railway Board in Delhi and Simla. The Railway Member was a distinct divinity at present. Whereas the officers of the Local Government were the real human beings. For the passengers and traders in connection with the railway administration at present could not be effectively redressed.

President: You consider that the maintenance of law and order is always difficult and it cannot be popular.

Witness: It cannot, it cannot be popular to those who want to break the law. So far as the general population is concerned the unpopularity arise from the manner in which it is administered.

President: Judges are not liked for their judgments.

Witness: Yes except when there are acquittals.

President: You say in your memorandu, that so far as progressive political parties in India go the British Government and their officers as a class have during the past nearly two years failed to cooperate with the Indian public men in the spirit of the Reforms Act. Can you say that the Indian public men have cooperated?

Witness: Yes, Indian political parties minus the Non-Cooperators have cooperated.

President: Do you consider the Non Cooperators as the most important in India?

Witness: Yes, in one sense they are the most important in the sense they are the most popular at the time.

President: As regards the Central Government you say that except the Foreign and Military departments all other subjects should be in the hands of Ministers. So to some extent you would have dyarchy, because there is the division of Government.

Witness: To some extent it is dyarchy but it is not strictly dyarchy.

Sir Muhamed Shafi asked whether witness thought that if Sir Harcourt Butler's policy had throughout been the same as in the first year would the Reforms have been success in the United Provinces.

Witness: Yes. If those ideal conditions had continued.

Sir Muhamed Shafi said the Joint Select Committee urged joint discussions on all important questions and that Sir Harcourt Butler as a matter of fact carried out the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee.

Mr. Chintamani said that was so.

Sir Muhamed Shafi further asked whether if the Governor had followed ordinarily the advice of the Ministers Transferred Department would have been worked successfully.

Witness: Yes, if money was also granted.

Sir Muhamed Shafi referred to a statement in the memorandum that while education had been laid down as the test of fitness for advance by the creation of an educated electorate, education had not been much advanced since the introduction of the Reforms. Sir Muhamed asked whether witness thought education was needed only for the creation of an electorate.

Witness replied that was essential also for public welfare.

Sir Muhamed Shafi asked as to what complaint witness had against the Legislative Department.

Mr. Chintamani replied that this department had been converted into a Reserved department while it should have been common to both the halves.

### COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Continuing Mr. Chintamani stated that he was not opposed to the continuance of communal representation and said that the grant of separate electorate in regard to the election to the District Boards in the United Provinces removed one at least of the causes of friction between the Hindus and Mahomedans. He was aware that generally the Mahomedans wanted separate representation and he would not therefore force upon them a mixed electorate at present.

The Secretary of State should not exercise his powers of superintendence, direction and control in the internal civil administration, but Section 19 (a) was limited by a reference to the purpose of the Act. Providing for the gradual development of self-governing institutions was only one of the purposes of the Act. There was also Section 131.

Sir Muhamed Shafi: This Section 131 has been made use of where it is favourable to that view and not against it. If the Secretary of State restricts his control under Section 19 (a), it has been said that the Government of India will then be irresponsible. My reply to that is that Section 131 is there and the Government of India still remains responsible to Parliament. (Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru here dissented from the interpretation of law.)

Mr. Chintamani: From your statement that by virtue of Section 131 the Government of India having received delegated powers from the Secretary of State will not be irresponsible, but will still remain responsible to Parliament supports my view that the purpose that we have in view will not be achieved thereby.

Sir Muhamed Shafi: You will agree that in any matter where the Central Government and the Central Legislature agree the Secretary of State should not interfere.

Mr. Chintamani: I would prefer that.

Sir Muhamed Shafi: And you would also agree that where a Provincial Government and a Provincial Legislature agree in regard to all matters concerning internal provincial administration, the Governor-General-in-Council should not interfere.

Mr. Chintamani: I agree, but subject to the grand proviso that Local Government should be responsible by law to Local Legislature.

The Maharaja of Burdwan then examined the witness. Mr. Chintamani complained that the Ministers were not consulted in all matters and in all stages of a subject. Consultations should be uniform and at all stages. The system as at present existed only made for partial consultation and witness saw no reason why it should be so. This was a weakness in the constitution in which everything was left to the discretion of one individual.

Maharaja of Burdwan: Do you think it would have been better if the policy of sir Harcourt Butler had been followed throughout.

Mr. Chintamani: It would have been better in some respects and in other respects at all events it would have been intelligible. (Laughter.)

Maharaja of Burdwan: Don't you think it would be better to have Dyarchy at least in the backward provinces?

Mr. Chintamani: I think the position of Dyarchy was very forcibly demonstrated in a backward province like the Central Provinces and also in very advanced province like your own. (Laughter.) As regards your question I must say without projudice to my conviction against Dyarchy that if I were asked to prefer Dyarchy on the ground that it must be maintained somewhere then I should point out that it must be worked at least as the Joint Committee had explained.

Maharaja of Burdwan: Do you think that your province is fit for provincial autonomy?

Mr. Chintamani: Certainly.

Replying to Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith witness gave instances where the Government of India interferred with the transferred departments in his provinces. First he referred to the Allahabad University Act 1921, secondly the District Boards Bill of Pandit Jagat Narayan and thirdly the Aerial Ropeways Bill. The Finance Member who is also a legislative member determined everything in regard to the dates and the duration of the Council meetings and the Ministers were not consulted. No doubt by this practice he was not prevented from bringing forward or carrying through any measure of his own, but the courtesy shown to the Ministers in the beginning was later denied to them.

"So it is a purely sentimental grievance". Asked Sir Henry and Mr. Chintamani replied that he considered every distinction of any sort as a practical grievance. The Council Secretaries could be appointed for both the halves of the Government and their salaries could be made votable by the Legislative Council. If the Official bloc could not be removed from the Council then he would have to treat it as a necessary evil, but whether he would give them the freedom to vote or not must depend according to the circumstances of each case. He would have no general rule in regard to this subject.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith: That means you will have officials while they are favourably inclined to your proposals and not have them while they are opposed to your proposals.

Mr. Chintamani: I don't say so.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith: You say that the Governor-General should not have the power to give sanction to the introduction to a Bill and that he should have such power as would vote it in the last resort or to return the Bill to the Council for further consideration in part or in whole.

Mr. Chintamani agreed and said that this would save time.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith: Don't you think that the waste of time is prevented by getting previous sanction of the Governor-General to the introduction of a measure?

Mr. Chintamani replied in the negative and said parliamentary form of Government involved a waste of time by discussion.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru then examined Mr. Chintamani at some length. Mr. Chintamani said that while he gave evidence before the Parliamentary Committee in England he supported dyarchy because at that time there was no hope of getting anything better.

Sir Tej Bahadur: You now say you have lost by such love you might have had for it.

Mr. Chintamani: I should say my dislike of it has increased. (Laughter).

Dr. Sapru: And those who disliked dyarchy in the first instance now swear by it; whereas those who have worked it totally disapprove of it.

Mr. Chintamani: Generally speaking the conservative minded opposes any innovation when it is faced with it, but when it becomes a fact they get reconciled to it and become staunch advocates. The particular ground is that those who are now supporting it are probably apprehensive that unless they support it and express any opinion that it is workable, something which from their point of view will be infinitely worse than dyarchy may become a fact. (Loud laughter.)

Dr. Sapru: What do you refer to as worse than dyarchy from their point of view?

Witness: More power being transferred to the representatives of the people.

Continuing Mr. Chintamani stated that he said the faint beginnings of dyarchy during the discussions of the Oudh Rent Bill in 1921 then in connection with the District Boards Bill the executive head spoke against Minister the Ministers and on the second day of the discussion the Finance Member made a speech calling upon official members to vote with certain amendments which were against the Ministers. This thing happened in open Council and in spite of this some official members voted with the Ministers. This instance gave Mr. Chintamani a rude shock all. The more so because the Finance Member had himself completely identified with the Ministers' proposals earlier. (Laughter.)

Dr. Sapru: You refer to the interference of Simla and Delhi in the Transferred Departments. Was that interference on the ground of policy or legal grounds?

Witness: I have in my mind the attempted interference on the ground of policy in the Lucknow University Bill which was passed by the unreformed Council. Two sections were inserted one providing for control by the Governor-General-in-Council on matters of recognition by one University of the degrees of another University. The second provided the composition of the Selection Committees in England which should include persons nominated by the Secretary of State and provided power to the Secretary of State or Local Government to make appointments to the University in case the Selection Committee failed to make recommendation in accordance with the University's wishes. Our opposition prevailed in the Select Committee when the Bill came up before the Legislative Council. Government explained that they were obliged to move these clauses under orders from the Government of India. This was in September 1920. Then in framing the Allahabad University Bill in 1921 I as a Minister objected those particular provisions, because I was opposed to them. The Bill was sent to the Government of India for sanction and we received communications the gist of which was that the two clauses referred to should be restored in this Bill. Then the Governor (Sir Harcourt Butler) and we all felt unable to meet the Government of India wishes. Then a warning came from the Government of India hinting that if those clauses were not inserted the Bill would be vetoed. There was anxious time and I as Minister was prepared to resign and make my battlecry at the next election as the interference from the Govt. of India in a transferred department.

President: But as a matter of fact the Government of India did not interfere.

Mr. Chintamani: Yes, luckily the Bill received assent and became law inspite of the fact that the Bill did not contain those clauses, but all this at the points of resignation.

Continuing Mr. Chintamani stated to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that it was not right to say that there had been tremendous waste of money on secondary and primary education. The educated classes were increasingly alive to the uplift of the Depressed Classes. The attitude of the Legislative Council in regard to law and order was not one of hostility, but of criticism and indeed a Legislative Council would not be worth its existence if it was not critical.

Mr. Chintamani will further be examined to-morrow by the Committee.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S MEMORANDUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have submitted a memorandum on the constitutional Reforms to the Reforms Enquiry Committee at Simla. Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale of Ahmednagar, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. and Mr. D. G. Dalvi have been selected to represent the Association, and their oral evidence will be taken by the Committee on the 27th and 30th instant at Simla.

## POONA CONGRATULATES MR. KELKAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, August 18.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Poona was held last evening in Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr B. B. Bhopatkar to congratulate Mr. N. C. Kelkar on the Manly and brave stand he made in the High Court in the contempt of court case against him as Editor of the "Kesari." Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar M.L.C., Gadgil, N. R. Gunjal, M.L.C., Phule, Kisan, Vishnushet and Avate delivered congratulatory speeches. Mr. Kelkar replied in suitable words and thanked those present for the congratulations.

## KENYA BUDGET.

### NATIVE WELFARE MEASURES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Nairobi.—The budget for 1925 estimates the revenue of 2093,000 sterling and the expenditure of 2091,000 sterling. The proposal include a provision for a native maternity hospital and a new industrial depot centre and a large extension in village schools.—Reuter.

## LORD LYTTON'S AFFRONT.

### ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH DIE-HARD PRESS.

A special cable to the "Bengalee" dated London, Aug. 12 says:—

Remarks on Indian women in Lord Lytton's Dacca speech have been telegraphed by corr spondents to the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph." The former says that in the present circumstances such remarks had better be left unsaid on whatever ground based. The latter describes the passage as perfectly justifiable comment on a common feature of cases in court which has been denounced by Indian Magistrates.

## MR. BALDWIN IN ULSTER.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Mr. Baldwin accompanied by Mr. Weeks, formerly Lord Carson's Private Secretary, spent the week-end in Ulster. They were guests of Sir James and Lady Craig and discussed the present situation with the Ulster Cabinet.

Mr. Baldwin left Belfast this morning after conferring with Sir J. Craig and the members of the Ulster Cabinet yesterday on the Boundary question. A large crowd including members of the Ulster Parliament bid him farewell at the station which was decorated with Union Jacks. An address presented to him by railwaymen said that the Ulstermen relied on his whole-hearted support in these trying times. Mr. Baldwin replying dwelt on his interest in railways and mentioned that he had never been in Ireland before and enjoyed his visit. He responded to the cheers as his train moved by shouting: "Good luck to you all."—Reuter.

## ITALIAN FLIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Reykojavik.—Locatelli has arrived here from Horna Fjoord and he hopes to proceed with the American world fliers possibly on Monday. He says if he experiences insurmountable difficulties in Greenland he will return to Italy by the same route. The present flight is preparatory to an Italian attempt to fly to the North Pole in 1925.—Reuter.

## BEHAR EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, August 17.

At a meeting of the Bihar Educational Conference, despite strong opposition, a resolution expressing opinion that the establishment of a residential university at Phulwari at a cost of fifty lakhs of rupees was detrimental to the educational interests of the province and that the amount be spent for promoting the primary and higher education was passed by a majority.

## MACLAREN ARRIVES PRINCE RUPERT.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Prince Rupert (British Columbia).—Squadron Leader MacLaren, the British world-flier, arrived here aboard a trawler and left for Vancouver. All are well except Sergeant Andrews who is being removed to hospital in Vancouver with nervous breakdown. MacLaren attributes all his difficulties to delays owing to an accident to his machine in India which made him a month late in his reaching the fogs and storms of the North. MacLaren paid a warm tribute to the co-operation of the Canadian Government and the friendliness of the Russian officials. He doubted whether Major Zanni would be able to cross the North Pacific this season.—Reuter.

## MANDALAY RIOT.

### ENQUIRY OPENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MANDALAY, Aug. 18.

The District Magistrate and the Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mandalay visited the scene of the riot yesterday evening and opened an enquiry. A notice has been served on Vottama and Mr. Madanjeth wso have been ordered to leave Mandalay district at once. They were escorted by the police to the railway station and left for Rangoon.

During the riot three tramway employees received injuries and are in the hospital.

The Secretary of the Usdamobone Council has been placed under arrest.

## MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

His Excellency Lord Goschen formally opened the August session of the Madras Legislative Council to-day. There was a large attendence of members and amongst the new members sworn in were Sir James Simpson and Mr. T. M. Ross representatives of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

His Excellency was led in state to the presidential dais and in formally opening the session addressed the House.

In the Legislative Council to-day on a motion for adjournment moved by Mr. Krishna Rao, the House agreed to discuss at 4 p.m. the desirability of forwarding to the Government of India the opinion of this House urging grant of provincial autonomy to this province.

## SWARAJ PARTY'S PROGRAMME.

(Continued from page 7.)

Lord Lytton but to thank him. They could blame him when they were in a position to put His Excellency to his defence. His Lordship had stripped the womanhood of India of her honour thus reminding them of the story of Draupadi in Mahabharata and they all knew what happened, how it happened and he wished that they should take up the matter in right earnest and make impossible this system of Government which appointed such a Governor and continued to retain him even after he had made this declaration (applause). Unless and until this august body of the members of the Swarajya Party made it a point to see that from the day when their Draupadi was being stripped of her cloth, the woman folk of its honour to make this system of Government impossible and impossible for this Governor to be in India they could not be called the successors, the descendants of these people whom they found described in Mahabharat (applause).

A COWARDLY ATTACK.

Mrs. Naidu in supporting the resolution said: "Friends, Deshabandhu Das has on your behalf very graciously allowed me the privilege of using the platform of the Swarajya Party to denounce the cowardly, false, unchivalrous utterances of one whose traditions surely led us to expect something more manly, something more loyal to the traditions of womanhood than this Governor, Lord Lytton of Bengal has done (applause). My friend, Mr. Jayakar in his opening remarks said that he thought some Bengali friends should have undertaken the defence of the honour of Bengali women. Friends, a Bengali woman stands to defend the honour of womanhood—not that the womanhood of Bengal or the womanhood of India stands in need of any defence. The whole foundation of our culture, the entire basis of our civilisation, the central factor of our national inspiration lies in the implacable and invincible purity in spirit and in flesh of the womanhood of India and it some stray Englishman not so sure of the traditions of his nation comes along to our country, ignorant of our traditions, it is pity for his ignorance, pity for the lack of certainty of his own national traditions that we must commingle with our denunciation for the dishonour he has attempted and failed to do to our womanhood. Mr Abhyankar has talked of that historic immemorial story of stripping of Draupadi. He has talked of the stripping of her honour. No, it was the coward's desire to strip a woman of her honour who could not be stripped of honour. And we, men and women, if you are to make good on boast that you are loyal in blood and in spirit to that past that has given us such womanhood as Draupadi—such womanhood as Seeta, we have to take up the attitude before Lord Lytton and his nation that Seeta took up before the whisperers in the dark corridors of her own chember and either the fire must open to devour the womanhood of India or the Indian fire of indignation must leap up and devour the calumnies of Lord Lytton and his friends (loud and prolonged cheers.)

The motion was carried.

Sj. Das, then on behalf of every body present, invited Maulana Hasrat Mohani to say a few words. "I am not confining you to any resolution or to any topic" concluded Mr. Das and "you are absolutely free." (laughter).

ULTIMATE AIM OF THE PARTY.

The Maulana Saheb on rising to speak received a rousing ovation He was sorry he said that he was not present on the first day of the occurrence when the constitution of the Swarajya Party was discussed but after seeing that since he agreed entirely with all those items (cries of hear, hear) But there was only one thing that he wanted to speak out and that was this that if only one sentence was added to the objects of the Swarajya Party and then he could give his entire support to the programme of the Swarajya Party. But even if that was not added it had his sympathy and support. But he could not belong to the Party. What he wanted to have as the object of the Swarajya Party was the attainment of Swarajya by all legitimate and peaceful means with a view to ultimately form a Federation of the Free States of India. He did not say that they should declare independence at once but that should form their ideal and keep it before their eyes as their object with a view to the establishment of a federation of United States of India.

Mr. Das: You propose a resolution and we will accept it but I should tell you why we cannot do it because we do not want to go away from the Congress and until the Congress Creed is changed we cannot go out of it. I ask you to move it as a separate resolution.

Mr. Mohani: If that is accepted then I will become a member of the Swarajya Party. This is my resolution: This Conference of the Swarajya Party resolves that the ultimate goal of all our national activities is to establish a Federation of the Free States of India.

Mr. Das: I now call upon Maulana Hasrat Mohani to move this resolution as a member of the Swarajya Party.

The Maulana: I need not say anything more because it is a subject very well-known.

Mr. Barada Prasad Pain: Are you now a member of the Swarajya Party, Maulana Saheb?

Maulna: Yes.

Mr. Nurul Huq Chouddhury seconded the resolution.

Mr. V. J. Patel supported the resolution. In doing so he said: I rise to support the resolution moved by my revered leader Maulana Hasrat Mohani, a member of the Swarajya Party (cries of hear, hear and cheers). You will all agree that he has after very careful consideration and anxious thought in jail for over a period of two years come to the conclusion that the only rational, the only right programme of the country to adopt is the programme of the Swarajya Party (cries of "hear, hear"). One may not agree with him in the view propounded by him about Charkha—but the fact remains that the real programme which will secure Swaraj for this country, we do not lay stress on one part of the programme, we do not say that the Charkha alone will bring Swaraj to the country, we do not say that our activities in the Council alone will bring Swaraj to the country—we do not say that the constructive programme of the Congress will bring Swaraj to the country, we do not say that boycott of the British Empire goods will bring Swaraj to the country—all that we do say is that the totality of the activities of all those items (hear, hear), call it the Congress—will bring us Swaraj. It is no use laying stress on the particular item to say that a certain thing will bring Swaraj is to ignore facts. We know what fact is and what is not. Experience has taught us this that we must create a spirit of resistance in our people (hear, hear). All our activities directed to the creation of resistance to this bureaucratic Government are embodied in the programme of the Party and the totality of all our activities will bring Swaraj to the nation and I am glad to welcome Maulana Hasrat Mohani as a member of our party (cheers), I am absolutely certain of his able guidance and under his advice the Party will make for progress in the country and not very far from to-day but within a few months the Party will be absorbed in the Indian National Congress or the Indian National Congress will be absorbed in the Swarajya Party (hear, hear). The object of the Party is to capture the Congress, to put it plainly. I am a firm believer in the Indian National Congress and no activities in the Councils will be of any use unless the bureaucracy knows that its activities have the support and the backing of the Indian National Congress (hear, hear) and when we were fighting at Ahmedabad we were not fighting for the offices of the Congress. We do not want to become or we do not want any office either in the All-India Congress Committee or the Working Committee or Provincial Committees. All that we want is a recognition at the hands of the Congress. That was our fight. There was no other fight.

Mr. Das: We have succeeded.

Mr. Patel (after a pause): We are told that we have succeeded but I have not the slightest doubt in my mind, I am as clear as I am standing here to-day. I am certain that at Belgaum we will present an united front to the bureaucracy, and the orthodox non-co-operators (cheers). I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that there will be a common pogramme placed before the country. It will back up the activities of the Swarajya Party in the Council and the Swarajya Party will back up the activities of the orthodox non-co-operators outside the Council (cheers prolonged cheers).

## LORD LYTTON'S SPEECH CONDEMNED.

### THE OBJECT OF THE PARTY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

The proceedings of the All-India Swarajya Party's Conference to-day were lively in view of the presence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Moulana Hasrat Mohani and the nature of the main business of the Conference, namely, the adoption of the new programme of the Party. Moulana Hasrat Mohani's arrival at the Conference and his joining the Swarajya Party was unexpected and dramatic—when he came to the Conference—when he was addressing the Confereuce at the request of Mr. C. R. Das. He was not a member of the Swarajya Party but declared himself an independent in his address. He suggested in amendment in the Party's constitution, namely, addition of the words that the ultimate object of the Party was to establish a Federation of Free States of India.

Mr. Das pointed out that since the Swarajya Party was a wing of the Indian National Congress the Party's constitution could not be amended without changing the Congress constitution.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani wanted to move his resolution to that effect and Mr. Das was willing to accept it. Moulana Hasrat Mohani then declared himself a member of the Swarajya Party and moved a resolution on the lines of his suggestion.

THE ONLY RIGHT PROGRAMME.

The resolution was supported by Mr. V. J. Patel. He said that they all agreed that the Moulana Sahib had, after a very careful consideration and anxious thought in jail for a period of over two years, come to the conclusion that the only rational and right programme for the country to adopt was the programme of the Swarajya Party. The speaker did not agree with him in the views propounded by him about the Charka but the fact remained that the real programme which would secure Swaraja for this country was the programme adopted by the Swarajya Party. They did not say that the Charka alone would bring Swaraj to the country. They did not say that the boycott of the British empire goods alone would bring Swaraj to the country. They did not say that their activities in the Councils alone would bring Swaraj to the country. They did not say that the constructive programme alone would bring them Swaraj but they do say that a totality of the activities of all these items, both of the Indian National Congress and of the Swarajya Party would bring them Swaraj. They must create a spirit of resistance in their own people and all activities directed towards the creation of a spirit of resistance to the bureaucratic government were embodied in the programme of the Swarajya Party. He was absolutely certain that now that Mr. Hasrat Mohani had become a member of the Swarajya Party, the Swarajya Party under his able guidance and advice would make for the progress of the country with in a few months. Either the Swarajya Party would be absorbed in the Indian National Congress or the Indian National Congress would be absorbed in the Swarajya Party. The whole object of the Party was to capture the Congress. No activities within the Councils would be of any use unless the bureaucracy knew that those activities had the support and backing of the Indian National Congress.

The resolution was carried.

## SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

The Conference to-day was better attended than yesterday. Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. M. K. Acharya M.L.A. and Mr. Ramdas from Madras were present to-day.

The Conference passed a resolution expressing its sympathy with the sufferers from the floods in Southern India and calling on the Swarajists and their organisations to start immediately the work of affording relief in the flood stricken areas.

LORD LYTTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay) then moved the following resolution:—

"This general meeting of the Swarajya Party hereby expresses its strongest disapproval and condemnation of the sentiments expressed by His Excellency Lord Lytton in his recent speech referring to the alleged practice of Indian men and women of conspiring to bring false accusations against the police relating to the honour of Indian women with a view of bringing the police authority into contempt. This meeting enters its most emphatic protest against the views expressed by His Lordship which are the outcome of his ignorance prejudice and antipathy and are entirely unworthy of the high status and dignity of the position which His Lordship holds and constitute an unwarranted affront to the Indian men and women.

"This meeting is further of opinion that by an expression of such one-sided, reactionary and harmful sentiments, especially at a time when an appeal involving this question was *sub-judice*, His Lordship had unmistakably evinced his utter unfitness to hold his high office any more and this meeting expresses its firm conviction that the public feeling in India will not be allayed until His Excellency makes suitable amends with the Indian people for his open affront to their honour and until such an amendment is made this meeting calls upon all Indians to boycott all functions given in his honour."

Mr. M. R. Jayakar characterised Lord Lytton's utterance as a covert and most objectionable one made to the Indian men and women. He asked everyone who respected self-respect of Indian women to support the resolution. As a lawyer he regretted that the Governor should have given vent to his feelings at a time when an appeal in the Charminar Case was pending. He urged them to leave no stone unturned to start an agitation all over the country and compel the Government to make amends for the most unworthy but miserable affront that could be inflicted on them.

Mr. Abhyanker of Nagpur seconded the resolution and wished that the Swarajya Party would make it impossible for such a system of Government which appointed such governors to continue after such declaration.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, though not a Swarajist, supported the resolution and said they had to take up an attitude before Lord Lytton and his nation that Sita took up before the whisperers (?) in the dark corridors of her own home and either fire must open and devour the womanhood of India or Indian fire of indignation must leap and devour the calumnies of Lord Lytton and his nation.

Maulvi Akram Khan supporting the resolution said that Lord Lytton's references particularly applied to the Moslems since the women who gave evidence in the Charminar Case belonged to that community.

The resolution was passed.

A resolution proposed by Mr. Asaf Ali (Delhi) and seconded by Mr. M. K. Acharya (Madras) sympathising with the Akali movement and calling upon the Swarajist members of the Punjab Legislative Council and the Assembly to take early steps to secure an honourable and satisfactory settlement of the question was passed.

On the motion of Dr. Moonje (Nagpur) seconded by Mr. Ramdas (Madras) a resolution was passed sympathising with the Satyagraha movements at Vaikom and Tarakeshwar and wishing them success.

SWARAJ PARTY PROGRAMME.

Mr. C. R. Das then introduced the programme of the Swarajya Party and justified the attitude maintained by the Party in moving resolutions and bills in the Councils. The Conference adopted the programme.

The following is the programme of the Swarajya Party approved by the Conference to-day:—

Whereas by the programme adopted at Allahabad on the 23rd of February 1923 the Party declared that its policy shall include on the one hand all such activity as stands to create an atmosphere of resistance making government by the bureaucracy impossible with a view to enforce our national claims and vindicate our national honour and on the other hand shall include for the said purpose all steps necessary for the gradual withdrawal of that co-operation by the people of this country without which it is impossible for the bureaucracy to maintain itself and whereas the application of the said principle to the existing facts of our national life with a special reference to the varying attitude of the bureaucratic government which rules that life demands that such a principle must include self-reliance in all activities which make for the healthy growth of the nation and resistance to the bureaucracy as it impedes our progress towards Swarajya and whereas in the light of the experience gained in the Assembly and the different Councils and in view of the recent developments in the political situation in India it has become necessary in the best interests of the country to restate the policy and programme of the Party in detail having regard to the said principle, now, the Swarajya Party declares that the guiding principle of the Party is self-reliance in all activities which make for the healthy growth of the nation and resistance to the bureaucracy as it impedes the nation's progress towards Swarajya and in giving effect to the said principles the Party resolves to adopt the following programme, that is to say:—

1. Within the Legislative bodies the Party shall, whenever possible:—

(a) Refuse supplies and throw out the budgets unless and until the system of Government is altered in recognition of our rights or as a matter of settlement between Parliament and the people of India.

(b) Throw out all proposals for legislative enactments by which the bureaucracy proposes to consolidate its powers.

(c) Move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of the national life and consequent displacement of the bureaucracy.

(d) Help the Constructive Programme of the Indian National Congress.

(e) Follow a definite economic policy to prevent the drain of public wealth from India by checking all the activities that tend to expleitation and advance national, economical, industrial and commercial interests of the country.

(f) protect the rights of labour, agricultural classes and adjust the relations between the landlords and the tenants, the capitalists and the workmen.

2. No member of the Party shall accept any office in the gift of the Government with or without salary or other remuneration.

3. With a view to make the work of the Party effective it shall be open to its members in the Assembly and in the various Provincial Councils to seek election to every post and place in the Assembly or the Councils and on their committees which may be open to them by election, provided that no member shall seek election in contravention of any rules framed by the members of the party in the Assembly or any of the Councils as the case may be.

4. In all the other matters the members of the Party in the Assembly and the Councils shall be guided by their own rules which shall be submitted for sanction of the Executive Council as soon as convenient after they are framed provided that any of the said rules disapproved by the Executive Council shall cease to have effect from the date when such disapproval is communicated to the members concerned.

5. Outside the Councils the Party shall work for,

(a) Intercommunal unity with a view to bring about a complete understanding between the Hindus, the Mahomedans, the Sikhs, the Parsees, the Jews, the Indian Christians (including the domiciled Anglo-Indians) and all the other communities living in India, more specially the removal of disputes and differences between the Hindus and Mahomedans and the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins.

(b) The removal of untouchability and the raising of the depressed classes.

(c) Village organisation.

(d) Organisation of labour in the country, industrial as well as agricultural, including ryots and peasants with a view to protect and promote its interests and enable it to take its proper place in the struggle for Swarajya.

(e) The acquiring of economic control of the country including the development of commerce and industry.

(f) Acquiring of control of Nationalists over the local and municipal affairs by contesting elections to local and municipal boards in the several provinces.

(g) Carrying out of the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress in such manner as it thinks necessary in relation to swadeshi, Khaddar, temperance, national education and the arbitration courts.

(h) Boycott of the selected British Empire goods manufactured outside India on the advice of a committee with a view to use it as a political weapon in the pursuit of Swarajya.

(i) Formation of a Federation of Asiatic countries and nationalities with a view to secure the solidarity of Asiatic nations to promote Asiatic culture and mutual help in the matter of trade and commerce.

(j) Organisation of agencies of foreign propaganda for Indian affairs with a special reference to dissemination of accurate information and securing of sympathy and support of the foreign countries in this country's struggle for Swarajya.

A resolution was also passed to starting an organisation of inter-provincial students to work for the Swarajya Party.

The Conference then dissolved.

The general council meeting will be held to-morrow.

# DHARWAR FIRING.

## CASES AGAINST "THE CHRONICLE."

## QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

## JUDGMENT RESERVED.

At the High Court, on Monday, Mr. Justice Kemp heard the suits in which Mr. C. H. Marston and Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa Bhagapa Talwar sued the Indian Newspaper Company Ltd., and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall for defamation and claimed damages amounting to Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Kanga, with Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. J. C. Bowen, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. K. C. Daphtary with Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, appeared for the defendants.

Both the cases were called on together for hearing. The matter complained of was published in the issues of "The Bombay Chronicle" dated 11th, 12th and 18th July 1921. It was alleged that the words complained of were intended to mean that actually or in public estimation the plaintiffs were criminals and were manipulating evidence in the Police investigations with a view to screen themselves and others that they had been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of their official duties; that they had forfeited and deserved to forfeit the respect and confidence and esteem of the public in general and the inhabitants of Dharwar in particular.

The defendants pleaded that so far as the words complained of were concerned they were allegations of facts, were true in substance and were fair comments and made in good faith without malice upon facts which were matters of public interest, namely, the conduct of the Police officials in firing on the crowd, etc., that investigations by the Police were not being conducted fairly, that in view of the fact the persons making and controlling such investigations were interested to show that their said actions were justified and proper. The defendants further denied that the words complained of were capable of bearing the meaning complained of and that the plaintiffs were at all injured in their reputations.

QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

Mr. Daphtary said these were the two suits following upon the one which his Lordship had already disposed of. In both these suits the defendants were prepared to accept the judge's findings in the judgment delivered by him in Mr. Painter's case, subject to any right of appeal. The only question which remained in the suits now was one of damages, and that question the defendants were prepared to leave to his Lordship in both the suits. If, however, it was permitted to make a submission as to the amount of damages, the suggestion he would make was that—having regard to the fact that in the first suit considerable emphasis was laid upon the position occupied by the plaintiff and as the plaintiffs in these two suits did not occupy corresponding or even nearly corresponding positions,—the figures of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 2,000 in the cases of Messrs. Marston and Shivlingappa would be quite adequate.

The Advocate-General said that he took it that the defendants did not wish to call evidence as in that case he also would not call evidence.

Kemp J. asked him what he would suggest about the allegation that the Police fired indiscriminately.

The Advocate-General said that point had already been dealt with in the judgment delivered by him.

Mr. Justice Kemp said there was nothing about it in the judgment he had delivered.

The Advocate-General said his Lordship had already decided that a riot did take place.

Mr. Daphtary said the issue was: Did a riot take place at Dharwar in the course of which it became necessary for the Police to fire at the rioters? A similar issue had been raised in the two other suits and the issue had already been answered by his Lordship in the affirmative. The issues were exactly the same. The only other issue that was involved in Mr. Painter's case was the issue as to the speech delivered by Mr. Gandhi. That did not arise here, and the judge had already given his finding on that issue. If the judge gave the same findings in this suit as in the other suits, he would be quite satisfied.

Mr. Kemp said he wanted to address the judge on the question of damages, and he also wanted to show that more firing was necessary.

Mr. Daphtary said in view of the Court's finding in suit No. 850 his clients did not now contend that the firing even if justified was excessive. He would rather put it this way: that we do not now contend that even if the firing was justified the Police were not justified in firing to the extent they did.

The Judge then made the following note: you also agree that the issues are answered in the same way as they have been answered in the suit 850.

Mr. Daphtary: Except, of course, on the issue as regards the quantum of damages.

"SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS."

Mr. Kemp said his Lordship had already decided that there was specific malice in the articles which were published by the defendants. It was stated that Mr. Marston had followed the same way as Mr. Painter, thereby painting Mr. Marston in the same colour. They had charged Marston more specifically than they had charged Painter about the manipulation of evidence. One of these was that he had asked L. B. Sabnis to alter his statement, and the other was that he had threatened Abdulla Daroga with prosecution unless he agreed to give evidence against the non-Brahmins. These were specific allegations and must now be taken as untrue. There was no question of apology from either the first or the second defendant, although it was obvious to them that their allegations were untrue. The conduct of the defendants throughout showed the same attitude. The defendants must have known that the evidence of Hukkeri the photographer, was perjured evidence and all that did not entitle them to any consideration at all. Marston was the head of the Police of the district, and he was charged with two criminal offences. One was that he deliberately fabricated false evidence, and furthermore he was charged with murder, and he was alluded to as murderer. Shivlingappa was in a less important position, but also a very important position.

Kemp J. said there was an allegation that Shivlingappa could not get his daughter married.

Mr. Kemp said the fact of a man being called a murderer was more important than his daughter not being married. Shivlingappa was also charged with manipulating evidence, without much evidence on the point except of the two doctors. He asked the judge to take all those facts into consideration in granting damages to the two plaintiffs.

His Lordship said he would take time to consider his judgment and he would deliver it on next Monday, August 25.

## NEW MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

At a meeting of general Council of All-India Swarajist Party to-day Mr. C. R. Das was elected the President and Pandit Motilal Nehru, the General Secretary and Tulasi Charan Goswami, the Treasurer of the Swaraj Party. The election of five members to the Executive Council of the Party resulted in favour of Mr. N. C. Kelkar (Poona), Hakim Ajmal Khan (Delhi), Maulana Hasrat Mohani (U. P.), Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar (Madras) and Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay). The President will now nominate four other members to the Executive Council. The General Council also confirmed the rules of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly and the Councils. These rules were published at the time they were adopted by the Party early in February. Pandit Motilal and Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar leave for Jamshedpur to-morrow.

## MAHATMA'S PROPOSALS.

### SWARAJIST LEADERS' PRIVATE MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

There was a prolonged private meeting of the Swarajist leaders this morning to consider Mr. Gandhi's proposals for the settlement of the differences between the two wings of the Congress. Utmost secrecy is being maintained with regard to these proposals and the Swarajists attitude towards them, Pandit Motilal Nehru and other leaders of the party are completely silent and no statement could be obtained from them at present. The Associated Press, however, learns from a well-informed quarter that Mr. Gandhi is willing and anxious to co-operate with the Swarajists to the fullest extent, but makes definite reservations with regard to certain articles of the Swarajists creed. He is only anxious to pursue his constructive programme, namely, the creation of Hindu-Moslem unity, removal of untouchability and building up of Khaddar industry. He is also prepared in the interests of Congress' unity to admit the Swarajists to full participation in the control of the machinery of the Congress. A reply to these proposals is being drafted and will be considered by the new Executive Council of the Swaraj Party before communication to Mr. Gandhi. It is understood that the Swarajist leaders will be content if the Congress officially recognises the Party's programme.

## INFORMAL TALKS WITH CONGRESS LEADERS.

### MAHATMAJI'S EFFORTS FOR COMPROMISE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, August 18.

Since his arrival here Mr. Gandhi has had several informal talks with Congress leaders about the communal tension in Delhi. Afterwards he received two separate deputations of Hindus and Mussalmans and heard the view of the respective parties about the recent communal disturbances in Delhi and the causes that led to the present tension. Monday being his day of silence the discussions will be resumed on Tuesday morning. It is understood that Mr. Gandhi will leave Delhi for Ahmedabad on the 24th instant *en route* to Bombay where he will receive the civil address from the Bombay Corporation.

In view of the negotiations between Hindus and Moslems no public meeting has been organised in honour of Mr. Gandhi's visit but it is understood, that as soon as a compromise is reached between the two communities a public meeting will be held when Mr. Gandhi will himself announce the compromise and declare the achievement of complete unity between the communities.

## Official and Personal.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to return to Ahmedabad on the 23rd instant. He will accept on that day a purse from the Ahmedabad Labour Union. The Ahmedabad Municipality is to present him an address on 26th.

Chengmari, 17th August.—Owing to floods the line between Nagrakata and Chengmari stations of the Bengal Dooars Railway has been damaged and the running of trains on that section is impossible for a month. Mails and parcels are being carried by trolly.—(A. P.)

# CALCUTTA LETTER.

## ALLIANCE BANK AFFAIRS

## "DRY" MOVEMENT IN THE CITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The Calcutta European is no friend of prohibition. It causes genuine rejoicing that some of the members who took prominent part at a temperance meeting the other day were Europeans. They were emphatic in their advocacy of temperance measures. But the credit which I would fain give to the community is discounted considerably by the fact that the European supporters of the temperance resolution were almost all missionaries. Lieut-Colonel Gourlay presided, but he was a medical man and his profession make it natural that he should stand for temperance. The other supporters were the Lord Bishops of Madras, the Rev. Mr. Reid and the Rev. Mr. Swan It is again the most natural thing that their holy men should declaim against the votories of Bachus. The community as such would discard without hesitation the pious injunctions of Reverend Priests, and it is not the excise policy of the Government only but the strength of European public opinion that is against the chances of a "dry" India.

The speech of the day was made by our young Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Subhas Chunder Bose. He utilised the occasion to expound the work of the Non-co-operation movement in the direction of temperance. He emphasised the need for picketing and referred to the manner in which the peaceful pickets of the Non-co-operation party were clapped in jail. He laughed at the Government policy of wanting to draw large revenues from the drink habit while requiring non-official organizations in the country to preach the glories of temperance. He asked, why cannot the Government take up a more definite and positive attitude to help these organizations in a practical way? The Lord Bishop was inclined to talk with a little more piety, of Government intentions. He said the Government were a more or less reasonable body of people who would acknowledge the force of facts, if only facts were placed before them. His Lordship's innocent style was touching in the extreme, but young Mr. Bose told better.

### SOUTH INDIA FLOOD RELIEF.

So far as can be gathered from what has appeared in the public press, it seems the Marwari community has taken up the question of relief to Madras with the greatest seriousness. Their efforts have been so far the most energetic and their contributions the most liberal. Public opinion is strongly in favour of relief measures being taken, and the Press, European and Indian, is awakening to its responsibility. The "Forward", is bringig out a special flood supplement which is bound to do much educative work. But some organized attempt has to be made to receive the aid which Bengal is undoubtedly disposed to render, and none can do it with better right and efficacy than Deshbandhu C. R. Das.

### NEW MARKET TRADERS AND DAS.

The last meeting of the Calcutta Corporation was marked by some warm pleading from Deshbandhu C. R. Das. A perfectly simple and harmless motion was before the House that the Corporation should recognise the Municipal Market Association. A number of subtle headed members who delight in elaborate legal pedantries sprang up with unnecessary and wasteful amendments. The Mayor who is usually a silent director of debates, burst into impassioned eloquence. He implored the House to be a little Catholic in its outlook and to do away with the Conservative method of managing things. He defended the rights of the stall-keepers to be heard, and made some very valuable remarks on the encouragement of collective sense. Not only amongst the stall-keepers of the market, but amongst the sweepers, the clerks, amongst every body of people, a collective sense should be developed and the Corporation should help in this useful work. The Mayor's eloquence silenced the turbulent and the fussy and the new market stall-keepers, once the object of much intimidation from the Municipal headquarters were recognised as an association, who had a claim to be heard in all matters concerning them.

### ALLIANCE BANK CREDITORS.

To punish the wrongdoers was the purpose of the meeting of shareholders and creditors of the Alliance Bank held on Wednesday according to an order of the High Court. It was feared when the liquidators were appointed that race prestige would lead to the shielding of the guilty and that without some strong watchful eye, the interests of the creditors might be thrown to the winds. It must be said in fairness, however, that the liquidators were sufficiently unsparing and Mr. Walker, who, as senior liquidator, presided at the meeting, made it perfectly clear that the strongest condemnation of the wrongdoers was necessary and that legal steps would be taken to secure it. "I wish to make it perfectly clear", said Mr. Walker, "and emphatically to state that no matter what the position, social or otherwise, of any offending party may be he will be proceeded against in such a manner as the Counsel who are advising may consider expedient." Mr. Walker also stated that it was no use taking wholesale legal proceedings unmindful of cost and tangible results. The resolution moved at the meeting also laid stress on this point and directed the liquidators, "that in instituting such proceedings, due regard must be had of the expense involved and the probability of tangible results." This precaution has roused suspicion in some minds, and it is thought, as Mr. B. C. Ghose said at the meeting, that it might be utilised to shield the guilty or the question of cost. After all, it is the bringing to justice of those responsible for the ruin of the bank that matters most at this stage, and if the creditors are anxious to see that no evasion is attempted or is possible they have general sympathy. Rai Bahadur Promothon Nath Mallick moved that the prosecution instead of being a private one launched by liquidators should be a public one to be conducted by the State. This would alleviate the question of expenditure, and also, according to the Rai Bahadur, ensure that none guilty of wrong would be shielded. The meeting was not quite so sure of the latter, but the real decisions of the meeting remain to be seen after the polls are taken on Monday and Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the statement of Mr. Walker regarding assets realised is of interest. Sales of properties amount to Rs. 41,57,000. Investments and interest realised Rs. 2,48,00,000. Collections of loan and advances and sundry accounts Rs. 3,90,50,000. On the payments side are found payments to secured and preferential creditors, including the advance made by the Imperial Bank of India prior to liquidation, Rs. 1,98,00,000 Payment to London secured creditors for release of securities held Rs. 1,19,62,000; payments to protect securities Rs. 4,47,000. Mr. Walker also stated tha the Bank has large interest in Russia, and if the country settles down after the Treaty, securities to the nominal value of £ 350,000, now entirely worthless, might prove to be valuable assets.

### MANCHESTER GOODS.

There is nothing of any particular interest to report concerning our market, which remains very quiet. The Dhootie section continues to attract a certain amount of attention, but clearances still leave much to be desired. Other classes of goods are, however comparatively neglected. It is nevertheless the opinion of most dealers that a revival in enquiry may take place at any moment, and provided that the raw material lends some assistance by remaining steady, it is quite possible that a satisfactory volume of business will result.

Grey Shirtings.—These continue very quiet. Stocks of Lancashire made cloths are exceedingly small and prices consequently remain steady, despite the almost entire absence of demand.

Grey Dhooties.—Some business is reported to have been done in Mull styles for October-December shipment and offers are pending for further quantities, but the enquiry is by no means general. Values have appreciated about 3 pies on a Dhooties costing between 3 and 4 rupees.

Whites.—Little or no interest is being displayed in these and prices are in consequence inclined to be easier.

Miscellaneous.—We hear that further small orders for Voiles have been negotiated, but apart from these the section has been devoid of interest.

Yarns.—There is not, unfortunately, any improvement to report in this class, which continues practically lifeless.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb Re. 1-9-0.

Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb Rs. 1-10-0.

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-6, to 2-3-6.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-13-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 14-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 15-15-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38, 18 by 16, 10½ lbs. Rs. 2-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38, 19 by 16, 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 19-6-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20, 20 by 20, Rs. 8-11-0 per piece.

White Shirtings 40,000 36in by 40 yards.

White Shirtings:—Raja 40 yds. 11-4 per piece. The prices quoted are however for pure house of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas all round.

Rs. 27-8-0 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 98in. yds. Rs. 22-12 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 99in. by 40 yds. Rs. 23-12-0 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas all round.

### LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

A distinct improvement in the demand from consumers was noticeable in our local yarn market at the end of last week and values showed a tendency to advance. Towards the close, however, a slightly easier feeling is in evidence but prices remain steady at last week's rates.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 4-11-0 to 4-15-0.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 4-14-0 to 5-2-0.
Mule 14½s. Rs. 5-1-0 to 5-5-0.
Mule 16½s. Rs. 5-4-0 to 5-8-0.
Mule 20½s. Rs. 5-10-0 to 5-14-0.
Mule 22½. Rs. 5-14-0 to 6-2-0.

### COAL.

The market is showing an improvement. fair amount of business having been done during the past week. The production continues low, the attendance of miners being seriously affected by cultivation. Wagons remain in good supply.

The following are the current quotations:—

Desherghur—Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 11.
13, 14 and 15 seams, Jherria—Rs. 9 to Rs. 9-8.
11 and 12 seams, Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.
10 seam, Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

### GUNNY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report:—

Heavy Goods.—This market has continued to rule firm during the week, though actual business passing has been of a miscellaneous character without any feature of special interest. Values in most instances have registered an advance.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for April at Rs. 36-12-0 to Rs. 37; Twill Sacking 22" 16 ozs. 8 by 8 for September at Rs. 26-8-0; Twill Sacking 22" 14 ozs. 8 by 8 for October/December at Rs. 22-4-0; Liverpool Twills for early September at Rs. 67-8-0, for September at Rs. 65; Cuban Sugar Bags for August/September at Rs. 72; Cuban Sugar Bags (50 x 30 hd.) for September at Rs. 73-8-0 basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (5 lbs) for August at Rs. 119.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for September at Rs. 65.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for August at Rs. 58, for early November at Rs. 57 and April/June at Rs. 51; Woolpacks for September at Rs. 2-15-6, for April/June at Rs. 2-11-0 to Rs. 2-12-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for Ready at Rs. 42-8-0 to Rs. 43-8-0, for August at Rs. 42-8-0 to Rs. 43, for January/March at Rs. 41-4-0; Hy. C.'s for August at Rs. 53-6-0, for September at Rs. 53-8-0, for October at Rs. 53-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 53, for January/March at Rs. 51-4-0 to Rs. 52; A. Twills for October/November at Rs. 67-8-0, for December/January at Rs. 66 and for January/March at Rs. 65.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lb.) for April/June at Rs. 49, for October/December at Rs. 52-8-0 to Rs. 53, for January/March at Rs. 51-2-0 to Rs. 52; for April/June at Rs. 51. Liverpool Twills for October/December at Rs. 62, for January/March at Rs. 61; Hy. C.'s 36" x 26½" for August at Rs. 55 basis.

Hessians.—At the commencement of the week second-hand sellers were noticeable in pressing sales and prices declined accordingly, but latterly, on renewed orders, rates recovered to their former level and at the close mark a further sharp advance for all deliveries.

9 porters for Ready and August at Rs. 17-4-0 to Rs. 18-4-0, for September at Rs. 17-2-0 to Rs. 18-4-0, for October at Rs. 17-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 16-10-0 to Rs. 17-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 16-12-0.

40"—9 ozs. for August at Rs. 17-12-0 basis, for early September at Rs. 18 basis.

50"—10 ozs. for October/December at Rs. 21-4-0 to Rs. 21-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 20-8-0.

Hessian Bags 54 x 27 hd. ex 40" 8 ozs. for October/December at Rs. 36 to Rs. 36-8-0.

Hessian Bags 56 by 28 hd. ex 40" 8 ozs. for Ready and August/September at Rs. 37-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 38 to Rs. 38-8-0.

11 porters for Ready and August at Rs. 23-14-0 to Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 24-10-0, for September at Rs. 23-12-0 to Rs. 23-4-0 to Rs. 24-2-0, for early October at Rs. 23-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 21-12-0 to Rs. 21-4-0 to Rs. 22-4-0 to Rs. 22, for January/March at Rs. 20-12-0 to Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 21, for April/June at Rs. 20-8-0.

45"—11 ozs. for August/September at Rs. 25.

## CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, August 19.)

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

4286-22—Vachha and Co., Shri Shahoo Agency v Babaji Tukaram Mhetras, Smetham B and L.

LONG CAUSE.

3286-19 Kanga and Co., Amratlal Liladhar v Laxmibai widow and others, Captain and V.

SHORT CAUSE.

3782-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Bai Manibai widow v Erechshaw P Patell and others, Bhaishanker K and G, Dabholkar and J.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

57-24—Kanga and Co, Jugjiwan Ujamsi Manekram Madanlal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

58-24—Kanga and Co, Jugjiwan Ujamsi v Ramgopal Juggannath, Ardeshir H D and Co.

135-24—Chubb and Co, A Durst v N S Trustworthy and Co, Chitnis K and M.

321-24—Judah and S, Shah Rajpar Obhayya v Velji Nensey and ors, Pandia and Co, Paralkar and Co.

5712-22—Madhavji and Co, R B Loyalka v Khimji Lalji, Jamsedji R and D.

311-24—Shah and Ch, Balubhai D Shroff v The Bank of Morvi Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

4474-23—Mulla and M, Haji Mahomd Haji Sahoo v Framji Pallonji Talati, Khambatta and Co.

3455-23—Kanga and Co, Tirathdas Lunjdharam v Abdul Tyab Cassamji and ors, Judah and S.

4179-23—Payne and Co, Bhagwandas Madhavram v Ramrichpal Jigalkishore and ors, Vachha and Co.

3469-23—Sabnis and G, Walmer and Co Ltd v The Asiatic Machinery Stores Co Ltd and anr, Bhaishanker K and G, Manubhai and Co.

93-24—Amin and D, Chhotalal Kothari and Co v Nemchand Keshavlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

4500-23—Little and Co, Dr Tyabbhai Salebhai v Habimbhoy Gulam Husein and ors, Wadia G and Co.

463-23—Little and Co, The Burma Oil Co Ltd v Babhuchai Gigabhai Chunawalla, N B Chothia.

4153-23—Madhavji and Co, Gordhandas Mulji and, anr v Bhagwandas Nagindas Thakoredas and Co.

3883-23—Shroff and L, Bejonji Pirojsheh Frenchman v Ramkisson Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Manohar and Co.

3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jivanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hanmandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2454-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Shrilal Rameshwar Podar v Harinarayan Onkermal Kerawala, Matubhai J and M.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

LONG CAUSE.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultramarino v Narandas Kisondhand and another, M B Chothia.

SHORT CAUSES.

851-24—Mantri and Co, Karim Mahomed Chapra v Sharif Ahmed Fasludin, Dabholkar and J.

2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Hussein Esaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavjir Mulji and others, Payne and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co

2765-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4426 23—Mulla and M, Ghansham Sitaram and others, Maganlal Diepchand, Ramanlal and H

4688-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Mumraj Beshe and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

580-22—Smetham and Co., Gajanan Mahadeo Parker and anr., vs. Damodar Ganesh Parker and ors., Thakordas & Co., Smetram B & L.

5358-21—Mirza and M, Lalmahomed Badloo, Rehimbai widow, Payne and Co.

4817-21—Mehta L and Co, Keshavlal Punjabhai v Mulchand Jakisondas, Daphtary F and D.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

5217-23—N C Dalal and Co, Tribhowandas Bhimji and anr v Kulsumbai Salebhoy, Jehangir and S.

SHORT CAUSES.

3146-23—Captain and V, Purshotam Meghji and anr v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Vachha and Co, Dabholkar and J, Captain and V, Pandia and Co.

2122-24—Matubhai J and M, Bhaidas Narotamdas and Sons v Jamnadas Harakji, Shamrao M and H.

LONG CAUSES.

2317-22—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation Co Ltd v Ibrahim Fazalbhai Junnabhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

2776-24—Daphtary F and D, The Kilachand Mills Ltd v Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Chh.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw v Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

4928-22—Jamsedji R and D, Velbai widow v Kaikhusru Rattonji and ors, Crawford B and Co.

4935-22—Jehangir and S, Ardeshir Edulji Cooper v Kondaji Bapooji, Judah and S.

4008-22—Surveyor and Co, Stanley Langford and Co v Chhogmal Ratanchand and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

4301-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Keshavlal Vadilal and anr, Dikshit M and Co.

2339-22—Patell and E, Uderam Premsukhdas v Girdhardas Jethabhai, Craigie B and C.

2541-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ayub Noormahomed Durbar v Eastern Chemical Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

2390-22—Mulla and M, Abdul Khayum Kikabhoy Gandy v Huseinboo widow and anr, Shamrao M and H.

2149-22—Unwalla P and P, Ishwerdas Hariram v Gowrishanker Mohanlal Trivedi, Tyabji D and Co.

2450-22—Madhavji and Co, Shaikali Gulamhusein v Ahmedali Mulla Abdealli Tapia, Shamrao M and H.

2451-22—Vachha and Co., Dona Fatta and Co v Maneckbai widow, Mulji Th and Co.

2452-22—Manubhai and Co., Nanji Jetha v Soni Vithal Ranji and another, Dubash and Co

2460-22—Little and Co., Badrudin Rajbhai and another v Khan Bahadur Bomanji Dorabji Padamji, Kanga and Co.

1811-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Shivakram Shivramdas v Maniram Sampatsing and another, Motichand and D.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

4219-21—Mulji Th and Co, Krishnarao Narayen Navalkar and ors v Narayen Ganpatrao Navalkar and ors, Mehta L and Co, Sabnis and G, Paralker and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2224-24—Thakoredas and Co, Hirji Jairam v Lilibai Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L.

LONG CAUSES.

148-21—Do, Do, vs. Thakersidas Nandlal Wadia G and Co.

3612-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narshdas v Bhikhanchand Tejmal, Madhowji and Co.

1486-22—Amarchand and M, Fulchand Maneckchand v Thansukhlal Saraogi, Edgelow G W and Co.

4871-23—Mulji Th and Co, Maneckbai, vs Tricumdas Khimji and others, Motichand and D, Dallas and Co.

733-22—M B Chothia and Co. The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harnandrai Bejnath, Madhowji and Co.

734-22—Motichand and D, Ramanlal Tricumlal, J N Singi and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

735-22—Manubhai and Co, Ghella Nensy, Mahatur Lila, Thakoredas and D.

786 22—Ferreira and V, Motilal Bhagwandas, Maganlal Moreshwar, Jamsedji K and D.

791-22—In Person, Gokaldas Devji, Mohanlal Harjiwan, Ferreira and V.

792-22—Merwanji K and Co, Fidaali Gulamali Ebrahim Mulla, Abdul Tyed and Bros, Motichand D.

807-22—Parelkar and Co, Pranjiwandas Godhandas, Sha Vakatchand Dajabhai, Amin and D.

808-22—Chitnis K and M, Monji Liladhar, Jadhavji Thakersey and another, Payne and Co.

809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co, Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

846 -22—Payne and Co., Rahimtulla Haji Mahomed Mowji, vs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co., Smetham B and L.

848 -22—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., The Central India Spg. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., vs. The Emperor Edward Spng. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

849 -22—Manubhai and Co., Hassanally Bagsabhai, vs. The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Amarchand and M.

889 -22—Unwalla P and P, Punjabi Nagindhand Huriram, vs. R. Trivedi and Co., Tyabji D and Co.

906 -22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Taraporewala and Bharucha, vs. Gulam Husein Esaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

920 -22—Crawford B and Co., Meer Abdoli Menashy Meyer Shushona, vs. Solomon Abdoli Menashi Meyer Shushona and others, Little and Co.

954-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jaya Kamari widow, vs. Ranchhoddas Dharamdas Bhansali and another, Wadia G and Co.

935 -22—Pandia and Co, Nasiruddin Amirbeg, vs. Ahmed Abdul Satar, Mulla and M.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Rewaram Ajaram v Bhageeth Baleeth and anr, Rustomji and G.

5165-23—Little and Co, A J Vas Wolfing and anr v D H Jeewandas and Co, Madhawji and Co


# India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.,

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UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE Co., of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

Mr. George King F. F. A., F.I.A. (London)—one of the greates Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policy-holders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—

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# MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

## MALARIAL

**Intermittent and Remittent Fevers**

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

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## BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for

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It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

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## MUSLIM AND CO-OPERATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

cases. In Bengal, the Naogaon Cultivators' Co-operative Society has done great things. Brokers and middle men have been eliminated, and the cultivators get the full value of their crops. A demonstration farm has been opened, and the Society acts as an agent in the distribution of seeds, sugar cane cuttings and the like. Selected candidates from the village were sent to the Agricultural College for a course of training. A charitable dispensary has been opened, a medical ward has been established, and a qualified veterinary assistant has been appointed to look after the cattle of the cultivators. The Society has at the same time contributed to various charitable funds, and spent quite large sums for the improvement of roads and communications. It has further established a colony of weavers, and trained them to produce cloth which is sold faster than it can be made. Remarkable improvement is reported in the moral and material condition of Naogaon. Thrift is taking the place of extravagance expenditure on useless ceremonies has largely decreased, and litigation is on the wane.

The small village of Mahasura, in Khandesh (Bombay) provides another illuminating example. The head of almost every family in the village is a member of the Society. The old debts of the members have been paid off, and members no longer borrow from the money lenders. Two per cent of the value of the price of produce is regularly placed as premium deposit in the Society, and the total deposits of this small villages exceeded Rs. 18,000. *For more than 10 years not a single civil or criminal suit has gone to Court from Mahasura.* Disputes arising being settled by the help of the Society within the village itself. The mere fact of the Society's existence has, moreover, forced money-lenders of the neighbourhood to lower their rates of interest to all.

Berar (Central Provinces) has an interesting development to record. It takes the form of societies for the protection of crops. Wild pigs are the most common depredators, and, pig killing clubs have been successfully organised to deal with them.

From one of the Punjab villages, comes the story of a member who made a regular living out of perjury. The directors of the local Union got other members to expel and excommunicate him. The perjurer repented, took a public oath in the village mosque, and was readmitted, and thenceforward he became a respectable member of the community.

Thus, we have here, some illustrations of the manifold and beneficent activities to which Co-operation lends itself. There is hardly any field where it could not be successfully made to fructify. It would, moreover, awaken a sense of corporate life, and train the people for united action.

What the Mussalmans sorely lack is organized effort. The Khilafat movement, has at any rate, taught them to organise their resources, no matter in how elementary a form. It would be a pity if this incipient capacity, aroused after years of slumber, is allowed to dissipate itself. The present situation, practically precludes any possibility of reviving organised effort, except in a direction which gives some tangible guarantee the effort called forth, would, in the ordinary course of events, give appreciable results. No other programme holds out a fruitful prospect as co-operation in education, in agriculture, in credit, in social and political work.

Dr. Johnson, once, unkindly reminded Goldsmith, that 240 poor men's pence make one Capitalists' sovereign. "True," says H. W. Wolff, "but once the sovereign is so put together, it is a totally different sovereign. It has behind it 240 wills, 240 watchful pairs of eyes, 240 thinking brains. It has, so to speak, become an animate sovereign, with prudence, energy, vigilance, diffused hrough all its parts. Every spring, every wire of the composite machine takes a personal interest in the collective doings, watching the other parts, guarding against loss and waste, correcting the slightest irregularity." In one word you *democratize* the people through *Co-operation*.

## BELGAUM MUNICIPAL BOARD.

### DISCUSSION ABOUT ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 18.

The local interest centres round to-morrow's Municipal Board meeting which will discuss the final draft of the address to H.E. the Governor during his forthcoming visit. In the ordinary course the subject should have come up for discussion last week, but in the absence of oppositionists who were late for the meeting, the President gave priority to the address motion which was carried. A sub-committee was also appointed with power to settle the terms of the address. The oppositionists sent a requisition to the President to convene a meeting in order to get the Sub-Committee's draft discussed by the Board. The president having ruled it out of order, another notice was sent "for voting an adress and for the appointment of a sub-committee with power to draft an address the final draft being left to the general body." The meeting comes off to-morrow.

## HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.

### HOLIDAYS ON TILAK AND GANDHI DAYS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Aug. 18.

After an interesting discussion, the Hyderabad Municipality on Saturday evening decided to observe holidays on Tilak and Gandhi days for the Municipal Offices and Schools. The President pointed out that to observe holidays on such days was against the Government resolution; But some members pointed out that such a resolution was illegal as under Section 58 Government was forbidden from interfering into the internal administration of the Municipal school. Ultimately the resolution was carried 21 for and seven against.

Mr. Umar Daraz a graduate teacher of the Government High School, Karachi has been sentenced to one day's imprisonment and one thousand fine on a charge of cheating several persons in several places in India by running a bogus concern called the "Zodiac Brothers, helpers and advisers" under the pretence that the clients by giving a monthly dole of a rupee to Brothers would be rewarded and given help. Hundreds of persons paid their subscriptions but did not get an anna in return. His methods smacked of cinema serials; opined the magistrate, "I would not be surprised if this idea of starting mysterious brotherhood, was put into his head by cinema serials.

**SLEEPLESSNESS**

due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety, is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless, age-long nights, a few doses of

**PHENALGIN**

will restore tranquility to the overwrought nervous system and ensure calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

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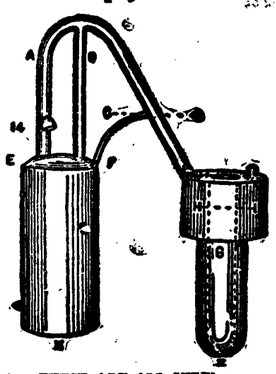
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.



**ICE.**

**Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.**



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**FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.**
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**ALEX. BRAULT.**
(Established at Calcutta since 1886)
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SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES;
**TITO-LANDI LAMPS**
OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.
**FLAMME BLEU**
PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES.
OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923
**PREMIUM BONDS.**
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**THE LOOSE CHANGE.**

It is easy to avoid great unnecessary expenditures, but it is the aggregate of many small amounts you spend foolishly that keeps you from success.

OUR
**HOME SAVING SAFE SCHEME**
helps you to save your small amounts and makes you THRIFTY, squandering neither substance nor vitality.

START AN ACCOUNT TO-DAY with
**THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**



**DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY**

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.


# VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

## FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA

## SPEECH AT WEMBLEY CONVENTION.

Adressing the Economic Section of the Advertising Convention at Wembley Sir Danie Keymar made some interesting remarks on Indian market conditions. Speaking of the value of the press he said:

I have always considered that advertising in India, is, issue for issue, more effective than that in this country. Until quite recently, there were no shops in India in the sense in which we understand a shop in this country. The native Indian has no windows to his store. He spreads his goods out in front and, as a rule, sits out with them. Long rows of this kind of shop exist, and the street is called a bazaar. It is really as if the street trading of the poorer parts of London, instead of being out in the road, was brought on the other side of the pavement where the shops are, the man who sells sitting instead of standing. The European stores, whether to show their respectability as compared with Indian stores, or whether due to precaution of damage by the sun to the articles shown, or whether due to the effort to keep out the heat (probably all three reasons had a share) went to the very reverse, and a Belatee, that is, English shop in India in the old days was quite shut up and showed nothing whatever in its front windows. In India when the hot weather begins, it is an advantage to shut all doors and windows so as to keep out the fierce heat. You have the contradiction that while here in hot weather we open all the windows we can, in India everything is shut up. The power of advertising by window display is now recongised, and the shops in the ports mostly make window displays just as in this country.

The fact that no goods were shown in the windows caused the English papers from the very first to be used as the means of drawing the attention of the English public and often Indians wanting to go on English lines to the goods which were sold in those shops. Further owing to the great distances, when an English man or woman living up country wants any particular goods, they are right away from any big towns, and the looking through the advertising pages of a newspaper takes the place of a walk round the shops.

There is not much poster advertising in India, except relating to theatrical and cinema performances. The best method of advertising in the streets is by means of enamelled iron plates. The colour does not fade and they are not washed away when the heavy rains come. The difficulty with enamelled iron plates is that they are considered of great value by the lower class of Indian native for decorative or roofing purposes, and close watch has to be kept to see that they are not stolen. Enamelled iron plates at railway stations are considerably used, and while, in my opinion, nothing like so effective as plates shown in the streets, have, on the other hand, the advantage that they have no chance of being stolen.

### DIFFICULTIES OF CASTE.

To advertise to the European is comparatively easy, to advertise to the Indian is a more difficult matter. Questions of caste, customs, and objection to certain foods by different races make the question of suitable advertisements one for those with experience of India and knowledge of the local conditions. The western ideas of living have been spreading for years amongst Indians, and notwithstanding the cries of Swaraj and home-made goods for Indians, this tendency will undoubtedly steadily develop. My experience of advertising in India tends to show that the response there is not so immediate as in England, but that the results are far more enduring, and a connection formed in India is for that reason more valuable than a connection of similar size in this country. In the early days in India, Rodgers' Cutlery had a wonderful name, and it was quite a common thing for hawkers to go round the country offering all sorts of things not made by Rodgers—such as hats, for instance—as Rodgers' best make? This is a little example of the tendency in India to get hold of a good name and stick to it under all circumstances. It should be remembered when appealing to Indians that they are not so educated in the uses of ouside articles and preparations as Europeans, and explanations should be fuller. Before an advertising compaign is started, care should be taken that the goods to advertise are suitable for the district, and the packing efficient.

The packing of many things for India—foods and liquids of different kinds—is often such as to cause the goods to make no appeal when they reach India. Further, it must be remembered that for several months of the year in India there is great heat, the temperature in the shade often going over 100 deg. It has been 115 deg. in the shade this year in Calcutta—an unusual heat—and in some parts, Sindh for instance, it is hotter than Calcutta. Then for another three or four months there is extreme dampness all over the country; the atmosphere is saturated with hot moisture. Labels peel off bottles and tins; articles like gloves become mildewed and spotty. The question of the labels coming off can be got over in the case of tins by sending printed tins; unfortunately the cost tells against that, but where the articles will bear it, it is well worth the extra expense. Articles sent in self-opening tins owing to the heat often leak in transport in India. When a customer gets a tin all sticky, with part of its contents gone, the chance of a repeat order is remote. The cost of advertising in Indian newspapers is fairly moderate considering the large area covered. It is sufficiently high compared with the actual circulation, but undoubtedly in India one copy of a paper is seen far more than is the case in this country. The number of copies sold is not a criterion to the number who read that paper.

### PRINCIPLES OF ADVERTISING

Summing up the work of the International Advertising Convention at Wembley, Mr. J. Murray Allison, Advertising Director, Allied Newspapers, Ltd., says:

The first thought that leaps to the mind is this; Barnumism is dead. It has been dying for years. It has been reserved for Wembley to administer the *coup de grace*.

Mr. T. P. Barnum instituted the "Boost" and the "Stunt," and he was the inventor of the "knock-em-out-by-noise" theory. For years after his death the best advertising was considered to be that which made the biggest noise. Advertising became discredited. Nevertheless, the seeds were sown.

### ELEMENTARY TRUTH.

But soon the elementary truth of Lincoln's famous epigram, "You can fool some of the people all the time you can fool all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time," began to be appreciated in its application to advertising. Great merchants like Sir Blundell Maple, Mr. William Whiteley, and manufacturers such as Mr. Thomas Barrett, of Pears Soap, insisted that no statement that was not true should appear in their public announcements. Thus there was born the movement that promises to give to advertising the dignity that it deserves: "Truth in Advertising."

The presence on the platform of the Convention of the Prince of Wales and many of our leading statesmen and public men has lent great weight to the discussions It is an endorsement of advertising of which we are proud. Such an endorsement could not possibly have been secured twenty years ago. It marks a definite stage in advertising progress, and encourages those of us, who are in and of the advertising craft to greater efforts.

### EFFECT OF CONVENTION.

The first effect of the Convention should be to increase public interest and approval of modern advertising methods. Men and women will look upon advertising with a deeper, and more personal feeling than hitherto, and will respond to it more freely and with greater confidence. It is well that this should be, for advertising plays a much greater part in the prosperity and happiness of our people than is even yet generally recognized.

The first and most immediate fruits of the Convention will be a quickening of interest in advertising and a greater confidence in the announcements in the advertisement columns of the Press.

The real significance of the Convention, however, lies even deeper. How far will it influence the business policy of those of our great industrial concerns who still believe that it is possible to do business and promote trade in the dark, those manufacturers whose products are unnamed and unknown, those merchants who depend for their prosperity upon a trade, rather than a public, reputation?

### MAIN PRINCIPLES.

Advertising is no longer the adventure that faced our merchants fifty years ago. Although no reasonable man will claim for it the status of a science its fundamental principles are known and the talent necessary for its practice is available. All this will be made plain by the publication in book form of the deliberations of the Convention. Some of the matter will be somewhat technical, but the main principles will be plain and may be summarised as follows:—

1. Advertising is the expression of a manufacturer's confidence in his product and a merchant's confidence in his wares.
2. It is, when honest (and if not honest it will fail), a guarantee of integrity.
3. By creating a demand it makes possible mass production.
4. Cheapens the cost of production per unit.
5. It lowers the price at which the goods are sold to the consumer.

The Advertising Convention at Wembley will produce an immediate effect in public confidence in advertised goods. That confidence will be strengthened and insreased.


## FROM SADNESS TO SUNSHINE

**How Baby's Own Tablets Help The Little Ones.**

Children are born to be laughing and happy. When they are peevish, irritable and almost always in tears the cause usually is to be found in the stomach or bowels—where most childish ailments arise.

If your own little one is thin, pallid, and failing to thrive as well as you would like, you will be wise to follow the example of thousands of other parents, and give the child Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. These pleasnat little lozenges have no medicine taste, and may be eaten like sweets, or crush easily to a tasteless powder. They are guaranteed entirely from opiates or narcotics and are absolutely harmless even to the youngest infant.

Mrs. M. Cadotte, of Makemik, Quebec, writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are the best remedy in the world for little ones. My baby suffered terribly from indigestion and vomiting, but the Tablets soon set her right and now she is in perfect health."

This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation.

Baby's Own Tablets banish constipation, colic and indigestion, check diarrhoea, break up colds and simple fever, alleviate teething pains, expel worms, soothe the nerves, quickly bring sound soothing sleep in a perfectly natural way. Chemists sell them, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Wliiams' Medicine Co. Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotem Gurdas and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.


# Opinions of the Day

**Royal Viceroy.**

The "Tribune":—The announcement made in a Simla telegram that their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught will come to India for the cold weather is interpreted in some quarters to mean that Prince Arthur is intended to be the next Viceroy. We do not know if there is any truth in the inference. What we can say with confidence is that Indian opinion is definitely against a member of the Royal family being appointed Viceroy so long as the Viceroy remains the real head of the Government instead of being a dignified figurehead. It is only when responsible government has been conceded to India, that she will welcome the appointment of a Royal Viceroy. The analogy of South Africa is not to the point at all, because in South Africa, as in any other self-governing colony, the Governor General, like the King in England, reigns and does not rule. If, however, the appointment of Prince Arthur as Viceroy were intended to facilitate the process of transition from the present irresponsible to responsible government, a definite announcement to that effect would be helpful in removing misunderstanding. For our part, we attach no importance to the inference, particularly as the purely private and unofficial character of the visit is supposed to lend colour to it. The private and unofficial character of the visit is, in our opinion, partly due to the fact that within the last three years there have been two Royal visits already, and partly to the Government's very experience of those visits. It is no matter for surprise that the Government is not anxious to have a repetition of that experience.

**Indian Colonies' Committee.**

The "Pioneer".—The achievements of the Indian Colonies Committee are represented in the Indian Press as having been most disappointing. This characteristic criticism is the outcome of an ingenious attempt to ignore the announcement that the Immigration Bill has been dropped by the Kenya Government. That Bill was one of the most serious factors with which the Committee were confronted when they arrived in London. Had it been passed the Kenya Government would have been empowered to restrict Indian immigration to an extent which would have practically resulted in the entire cessation of the emigration of Indians into the Colony. Moreover, it was a measure on which great emphasis was laid by a section of the population in Kenya as necessary in the interests of the native population, although its effect in demaging Indian interests was, perhaps, its chief characteristic. The Colonies Committee have been able, with the help of the Colonial Office, to secure the abandonment of this Bill and thus by negotiation and friendly, but frank discussion, supported here by the Government of India's firm regard for Indian rights in the Empire, they have definitely secured a triumph which we venture to add would not have been possible had a less dignified and less Constitutional attitude been adopted. While, therefore, giving the Committee the credit they deserve, it is to be hoped that the lesson of the manner of their achievement will be taken to heart.

**A Doubtful Enquiry.**

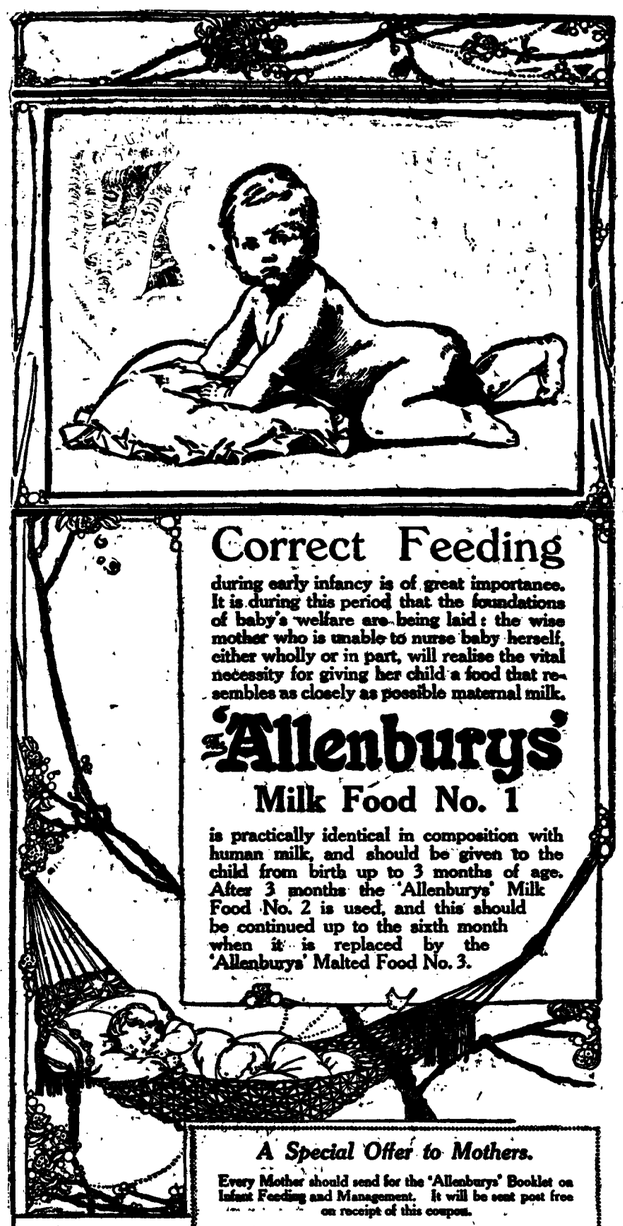
The "Leader":—What the Government ought seriously to consider is not whether an *advance* is possible under the present constitution but whether full responsible government in the provinces and responsibility in the central Government is possible under it. If it is not, as we contend it is not, it ought to amend the Act in accordance with the demand of moderate Indian opinion. It is no use beating about the bush and wasting valuable time and also public money on doubtful enquiries. Indians are essentially of a conservative bent of mind and when once responsible government is established the revolutionary and disruptive forces which threaten the peace of the country will collapse. The feeling of distrust which exist against the agents of the existing system and manifests itself in several unpleasant and sometimes undesirable ways will disappear. A system which breeds hatred and disaffection on account of its being out of tune with popular sentiment and which is regarded as based on force and not on consent stands self-condemned, and the sooner it is put an end to the better for all concerned. We have no doubt that Britain will be the gainer by the concession of self-government to India. The gain will be spiritual as well as material. It will mark an inspiring tride towards the goal of international brotherhood and peace which has become the goal of far-seeing statesmanship. This is the ideal which inspired the founders of the League of Nations. The selfishness of vested interests and privileged classes ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of progress towards this noble ideal, for the stability of civilization cannot be ensured unless it is based on love and justice.

**Temperance.**

The "Englishman".—We really see no reason why the working classes—who form the majority of the consumers—should be deprived of their modest drink to satisfy the prejudices of extremists like Mr. S. C. Bose. If they are prevented from obtaining wholesome liquor from a licensed vendor they will get worse liquor elsewhere. As to local option it depends how the people's opinion is obtained. They will not have much option if Mrs. Bose's friends have the management of the business. There is more point in the suggestion to reform factory workers by the spread of education dissemination of the knowledge of health principles and the securing of better conditions of labour. But even these suggestions smell of the "crank". We require to be convinced that the factory workers under present conditions are so very much addicted to liquor. We are sometimes inclined to think that drinking, in moderation of course, would be very beneficial for Indian politicians! It would make them look and feel more cheerful. It might even give them Swaraj, for the time being. It should certainly make some of them more inclined "to live and let live."

**Journalism in India.**

The "A. B. Patrika."—At a complimentary luncheon given by members of the Press Club to Mr. T. P. O'Connor on his elevation to the Privy Council, this Doyen of the British Press who is better known by his popular surname "T. P." made some wholesome remarks on journalism. In speaking of the chief qualification of a journalist "T. P." said "the most common quality of a journalist was a certain impartial, independent and sometimes a rather ironical view of the most vehement controversies of the time." We fully appreciate his words. Indeed, independence is the most essential attribute of a journalist. But unfortunately this is precisely the quality which is a 'bete noire' to the bureaucracy in this country. And no device is left unexploited to crush the spirit of independence exhibited by Indian journals. Thus the very qualities of a newspaper which are so much applauded and appreciated in England cease to be virtues if displayed by journalists on this side of the Suez! And no wonder. Indian journals growing in an uncongenial atmosphere of suspicion, with the laws of sedition, libel and other blessed things hanging over their heads as the sword of Damocles, can not properly thrive and reach the height of usefulness to the community.

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during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

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BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadoli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it. The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen:—Chandulal Lallubhai.

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I took Trypsogen, Jambul, Codeina pills Ayurvedic Siddha Makaradhwaja and I was going to have Insulin Injection when I read your advtt. & got from you 32 pills of Asugary. Within 4 days' use the following good result has been seen.

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DEAR PANDITJI,

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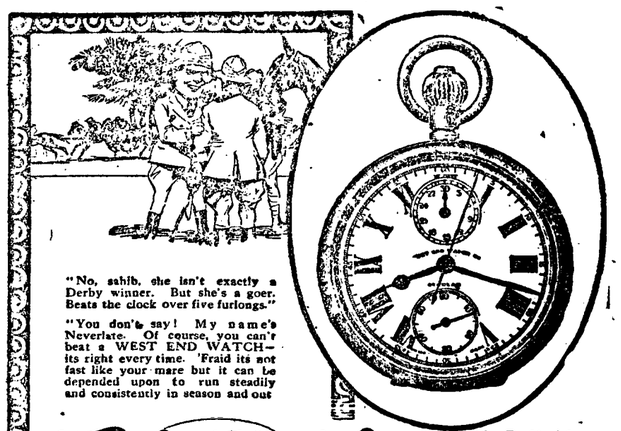

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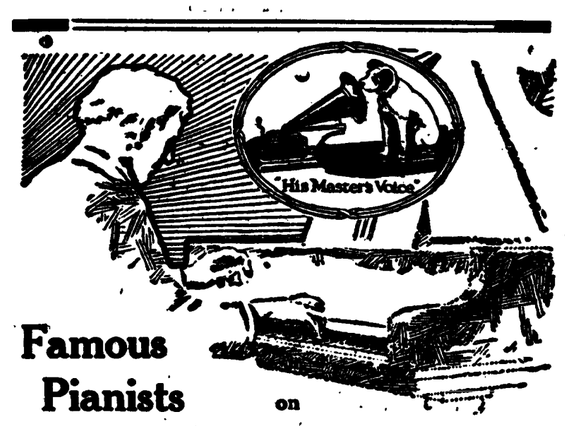


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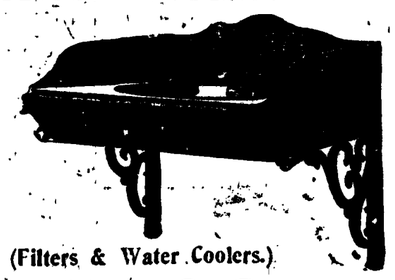

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meloes Street, Fort, Bombay.